The Wainwright Star

PROV LIBRARIAN

VOLUME IX | WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH 1917 | NUMBER 47

SOLDIERS GIFT OF LIBRARY TO FORMER SCHOOL DISTRICT

Not only has private Norman Johnson given his services and life if necessary for his country, but is now devoting some of his money to the district in which he homesteaded in the Peace River country. Pte. Johnson, prior to enlistment with the 50th Batt. was a resident of Pouce Coupe district. He proceeded overseas with his battalion, participated in active service for atime and is now recuperating in Bramshott, England.

Realizing the need of reading matter in that new and lonely country he has sent to Rev. Thos. Murphy of this town, through Captain. T. S. Watson, in charge of Canadian Y. M. C. A. work in Bramshott, a cheque to the amount of one hundred dollars asking that it be invested in a library for the school district in which he formerly resided. This is only one of the generous donations of Mr. Johnston.

Captain Watsons letter to Mr. Murphy bearing on this point is as follows:"I am enclosing cheque for one hundred dollas from Pte. Norman Johnson of the 66th Battalion. He wanted me to recommend some one in or near Edmonton who would purchase the beginnings of a library for a school district in Peace River. I hope you will find it possible to accept the burden of responsibility I have laid upon you in recommending you for this work. He wishes you to get a few books suitable for boys and girls, a larger number for the big boys and girls, and a few suitable for the mature young people, or adults. He is asking Henry B. Stewart of Pouce Coupe, B.C. to write you and tell you where the books are to be sent too. Meanwhile he asked that you write Mr. Stewart and tell him you are proceeding with the work.

Johnson homesteaded up there and wants to help the district in this way and I am sure you will add this patriotic duty to your already numerous tasks. Kindly write me as soon as you can so that I may satisfy him that you are carrying out his wishes. He has been wounded but is fast getting well again and will likely soon be sent to France, so I trust that you will find it possible to carry the matter through soon."

Pte. Johnson's generous gift to his country is a sample of great hearts and unselfish and helpful spirit that characterizes all our noble fellows fighting for the country's cause and needless to say the matter of the purchase of this library is being proceeded with in all possible haste.

SLIGO NEWS

Harvesting is progressing favorably in this district.

Miss Rachael Redmond will commence duties as Sligo school on September 17th.

Miss Cato, Grangedale and Miss Vera Lee of Sligo, spent the week-end in Wainwright with Mrs. Welch.

Master Richard Postans celebrated his fifth birthday, on August 25th, by entertaining his little friends, Kathleen and Eileen Reynolds and Johnie Guthrie.

The Sunnyvale U.F.W.A. meets on Thursday, September 13th at Mrs. Alfred Redmonds. A large attendance is requested as we are having a splendid paper on "Home nursing" by Mrs. Bury.

Miss Cato, teacher at Grangedale School and Miss Lee, teacher at Sligo school, leave for their homes in Edmonton, September 15th so as to get ready for opening of University.

From U.F.W.A. sale of work at Edgerton Fair, August 17th, for Red Cross Fund over $75.00 was made. Mr. Armstrong, Wainwright drew the lucky number for our Red Cross Quilt.

Anglican service in Sligo school Sunday afternoon September 2nd. Two weeks from Sunday, Sep. 16 will be Harvest Thanksgiving Service, and our last Anglican service at Sligo this summer, as Mr. Maddocks goes back to Emmanuel College, Saskatoon.

LICENSING OF ACCOMODATION HOUSES IN WAINWRIGHT MADE LAW AT COUNCIL MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the town council was held Tuesday evening September 4th. There were present Mayor Greer, Councillors McQueen, Scoffield, Simmerman, Cook, Herb Smith, George Smith and Secretary Pawling.

A communication was read from Mr. Schaffer, the town scavenger asking for an increase in salary of ten dollars per month. After considerable deliberation of the matter it was decided that at the present time the town could not consider the proposition and on the motion of Councillors Scoffield and Smith the question of securing a Garbage man at the present salary now paid was left in the hands of the secretary.

On the motion of Councillor Cook and Herb Smith the secretary was instructed to write Mr. A. E. Mills to the effect that his request for the extention of time in the payment of taxes on certain property could not be considered nor granted under the existing law governing tax collections.

It was carried unanimously that the Mayor and Secretary be authorized to attend the convention of Municipalities which is to be held at Calgary on September 19th and 20th.

The finance committee reported having examined accounts to the amount of $2,316.36 and having found them correct recommended that they be paid. The treasurer was then authorized to pay them.

Councillor Simmerman, Chairman of Fire, Water and Light department introduced the matter of securing more fire protection in the form of hand chemicals. He pointed out that in the case of small fires these could be used and save the calling out of the entire brigade. He showed that other towns were using these to great satisfaction and that in these towns the councils and the merchants paid for the chemicals, each bearing half the expenses. The council then decided that the secretary be instructed to write the Dominion Rubber Company of Calgary for full information regarding these small hand chemicals. This matter originated out of the report of the Canadian Fire Underwriters Association, which stated that the fire fighting facilities in the town were not in the most satisfactory condition.

The by-law regarding the licensing and regulation of accomodation houses which had received its first and second reading last month, and, out of courtesy, sent to the Minister of Municipalities was introduced for its third reading. The Minister of Municipalities in his letter to the council expressed his satisfaction with the Bylaw and said it was in perfect order and saw no reason why it should not be passed.

The bylaw was introduced by Councillor McQueen and supported by Herb Smith, and was read the third time. The vote was unanimous and the law received the official signature and seal of Mayor Greer.

Under this law all applications for license must be passed by an inspector appointed by the council, the inspector to make his report to council which will then consider the applications. The appointment to the office then fell to H. Y. Pawling.

There was considerable levity amongst the councillors when Councillor McQueen again introduced the question of amending the bylaw controlling stray animals. McQueen pointed out that he found that the season for cattle to be outside, or gardens to be destroyed, would be passed before he could get the by-law amended. There being so much "red tape" to go through. The council then decided that the utility man be the guardian of the present by-law and that he secure a number of boys to help him who should be paid a nominal fee for their assistance. Thus the councillors redeemed themselves from the condition of entire "Weakness and Helplessness" in the matter as suggested by Councillor Scoffield.

-:- WEDDINGS -:-

KETCHIN — SPRINGER

A very pretty and Impressive ceremony took place at the Presbyterian Church on Thursday last August 30th, when Miss Emma L. Springer of Wainwright was united in marriage to Mr. William Ketchin of Edgerton, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Thos. Murphy.

The bride entered the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's march played by Miss M. Turner and was given away by her father. Miss Katie Springer attended the bride while Mr. John Gehring acted as best man and little Polly Springer scattered flowers as the bridal party entered the church.

The bride looked charming in her gown of white Satin with an over-dress of embroidered Georgette Crepe and carried a boquet of white roses and carnations. The bridesmaid chose a dress of blue with over-dress of net and carried pink roses and sweet peas.

After the ceremony the wedding party and guests repaired to the home of the brides parents where a delicious luncheon was served from a table decorated with flowers and satin streamers.

The groom's gift to the bride was a pearl necklace and pendant, to the bridesmaid a cameo necklet and to the flower girl a ring.

After the guests had wished the bridal couple every happiness for their future life together the happy couple left by motor for Edgerton where they will make their home.

The guests included:—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gehring, Mrs. E. Birch, Miss Martha Simpson, Miss Pauline Gehring, Miss Margaret Donovan, Miss Beda Dahlgren, Miss M. Turner, Mr. Jack Bryant, Mr. Edgar Turner, and Mr. H. Richardson.

GRAYSON—BEGG

The marriage of Fredrick Geo. Grayston and Miss Annie Begg took place at the Presbyterian Manse on August 31st in the presence of a few intimate friends, the Rev. Thos. Murphy officiating.

Amongst those present were Mrs. Felix Roberts, of Rivers, Man., Mrs. J. E. Villiers and Mrs. Hughes of Wainwright.

LOCALS

L. D. Goldsworthy is visiting his family here for a few days.

Mr. J. Ross of Vancouver was a visitor last week with Mr. and Mrs. Angus Ross.

Mrs. Kilgannon and family returned Monday from a few weeks holiday at the Lake.

Bert L. Perry was in town a couple of days this week on electric light business.

Mr. J. L. Crittenden, of Ribstone, passed through here on his way to the Capital on Monday.

Mr. Burbach formerly of the Union Bank Staff, now of the Medical Army Corps at Calgary is a visitor in town for a few days.

Read the ad. on another page of this issue announcing the fall Millinery opening of Mrs. Wilcox to be held on Friday and Saturday September 14th and 15th.

Labor Day passed off very quietly in this town. The day was dull and rainy and possibly that had something to do with the lack of celebrations picnics and festivities.

Mrs. W. E. Washburn who has been spending the past three or four months in eastern Canada returned to her home here Wednesday, accompanied by little Moffat Davey.

Usual services at the Presbyterian church on Sunday next. Sunday school at 10 a.m. Morning worship at 11 a.m. Evening worship at 7.30. Thos. Murphy will deliver both addresses and teach the Bible class.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus Ross and family left by Monday's train for Viking where they will make their home in the future. Mr. Ross having accepted a position as manager and grain buyer with one of the elevators there.

Mrs. Russel Long, of Moose Jaw, Sask., who has been visiting with her father, Mr. Chas. Isteed and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McLeod for the past few weeks returned to her home last Thursday.

Last Friday evening little Elizabeth Ross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Ross was admitted to the rite of infant baptism. The ceremony took place at their home and was performed by Rev. T. Murphy, B.A. Minister of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. L. L. Pound, of Ribstone was a visitor in town last Monday.

Mr. R. S. McKenzie, of Edmonton, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Thos. Murphy, for a few days.

Mr. Art Thoresen, foreman of the Star staff was a visitor in Viking last week-end.

Mrs. Shearer, of West Edmonton is visiting her sister Mrs. A. Culley for a few days.

Miss Dolena McLean, one of the new teachers of the Wainwright School arrived to assume her duties last Friday.

Miss Dorothy Ross, returned by Sunday's train after an enjoyable vacation spent at Carnduff, Sunday's train after an enjoy- Sask.

Mrs. C. R. Morrison, and children, who has been spending a few days with Mrs. Ferguson, returned to their home in Edmonton on Monday.

Found—some time ago, on 2nd Avenue, a watch, owner can have same by paying for this advertisement and proving property, at the Star Office.

Mr. Russel Smith and Mrs. Smith are visitors from the United States with their father and mother Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Smith.

If in needof a car ride to the country for pleasure or for business, phone No. 78 when all calls will be promptly attended to.—Wainwright Auto Livery, W. Livingstone, Prop.—a

The trains passing through for the last few days were crowded with teachers wending their way for school opening. Miss McAllister, Miss PaPrsons and the Miss Jonasons stayed off here.

Mr. J.Brodie, formerly manager of the Elevator Company at Greenshields, has taken over the managership of the Farmers Elevator at this point and has taken up residence.

Mrs. F. J. Stouffer and family of Greenshields are moving into town for the winter in order that the children may attend the high school here.

Miss Margaret Livingstone who has been teaching for the past two terms at the Gilt Edge school and was engaged by that school for this coming term, instead of teaching this winter will resume her studies at the high school and finish the course for her first class teaching certificate.

Mr. J. J. Creighton, Jr. is a visitor in town these days.

Miss Kathleen Creighton left by Tuesday's train on a visit to Edmonton.

Miss Dorothy James, of the Star staff, spent the week-end with her sister at Gilt Edge.

A. D. Ferguson has just received word that his cousin has been killed in action.

Mrs. R. K. Swenerton and Mrs. A. E. Mills were travellers to Edmonton by Tuesday's train.

Anyone wishing a school girl to work for room and board communicate with The Star Office.

The services at Greenshields school next Sunday will be conducted by Thomas Murphy of Wainwright Presbyterian church.

Miss Dorothy Bazely of Edgerton, arrived in town on Monday to take up her studies at the high school here this winter.

Miss Marion Cato, of Grangedale school and Miss Vera Lee of the Sligo school were week-end visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Welch



V. E. GRAHAM, ESQ.

Chairman of the School Board, who officially opened Wainwright Schools on Tuesday last.

IRMA MAN'S SON REPORTED WOUNDED

Mr. Wilbraham, of Irma, was in town this week-end conducting the services of St. Thomas' church Since his last visit a week ago he received a cable from one of his boys in London, England to say that he had visited his brother, Lieutenant H. Wilbraham who had been wounded in action recently. No official news has been received from Ottawa owing to an error. His name appeared in the casualty list of wounded last Wednesday but his address was given as Irma, Ontario, instead of Irma, Alberta. Lieutenant Wilbraham was a student at St. John's College, Winnipeg. He enlisted with the 196th and was drafted to the 50th and was platoon 16 commander.

EIGHT YEARS AGO

The carload of cement ordered by the council to be used in the construction of cement sidewalks arrived yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goard left yesterday for the coast where they will make their home in the future.

H. G. Morrison will leave for Edmonton on Friday to compete for the Provincial championship in the tennis tournament to be held on Saturday and Monday.

At a meting of the fire brigade W. E. Washburn was appointed chief; H. E. Cummer, Assistant Chief; H. E. Laird, Captain, A. E. Mills and Herbert Crampton, chemical crew.

J. H. Dawson will place a cement foundation under his house and excavate a large cellar. He is also having the street improved in front of his house at his own expense.

R. A. Snyder, returned from a trip to Edmonton on Wednesday last accompanied by his bride. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have taken up housekeeping in their new residence on Fifth Ave.

Construction commenced this morning on the cement sidewalks when a gang of men started work on Second Avenue.

The council has made a fine job on the grading on Main Street and are now a credit to any town.

We regret to report the serious illness of Mrs. Geo. Smith.

J. G. Clark of Irma, accompanied by his daughter Marjory spent the holiday in town.

The Stouffer family, of Greenshields held a picnic and family re-union at Battle River on Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. H. Burton, of Edgerton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Ross, at present.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The next general holiday people look forward to will be Thanksgiving. It is usually a day of Dinners. Accordingly the ladies Aid of the Presbyterian church, at a meeting, held yesterday decided give a big fowl dinner on October 8th. All are asked to keep this event in mind.

They also wish to announce that they will give an afternoon tea on September 15th. Further particulars of both these events will be given by bills issued from the Star Office at a later date.

MILLINERY OPENING

Fall and Millinery Opening on Wednesday, Sept. 12th, and following days. In the Wright Building, Third Ave. Mrs. Coleman and Miss Marion, Milliners.

Teachers Greeted Children Yesterday New Term Begins

With the close of another vacation period Wainwright schools re-opened yesterday when large numbers of children assembled from near and far. The teachers of the different grades were present to greet their scholars at nine o'clock in the morning and entered upon their duties, the principle work of the forenoon session being the assigning of class books and the act of becoming acquainted with the scholars, who would be under their supervision during the term 1917-8.

Most of the scholars have returned from their holidays and judging from appearances are quite bouyant over the prospects of another year's work. All the rooms from the primary up to the high school, will be well filled. The attendance this year offers to be the largest in the history of the schools

The school board seems confident that this year the staff of teachers is a most efficient one. The teachers are six in number, an increase of one over last year. Three of them are accepting positions for the first time in this school. The following is a list of the teachers and the grades they will teach:—Miss Dolina McLean, Grade 1; Miss Bessie Parsons, Grade 2 and 3; Miss Christina Jonason, Grades 4 and 5; Miss Margaret Jonason, Grades 6 and 7; Miss M. B. McAllister, B.A., Vice-Principal and Mr. W. S. Brodie, M.A., Principal, who will have charge of grades 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

In the afternoon the children, parents and teachers and prominent citizens assembled for the formal opening ceremonies over which V. E. Graham, chairman of the trustee board presided.

Among those taking part in the proceedings were, Mayor Greer, W. S. Brodie, H. Y. Pawling, Councillor Cook, H. W. McLeod, R. Aykroyd, Revs. R. K. Swenerton, and Thos. Murphy and Mrs. V. E. Graham.

The chairman, V. E. Graham, in addressing the assemblage, spoke of the vast importance of an education these days and urged upn the pupils dilligence in their work and loyalty to their schools and teachers. He spoke of the cost per day of maintaining the schools and asked that since $50 a day was being expended on education of the children all should make the best possible use of their privileges and opportunities. He recalled the first opening of the Wainwright school ten years ago, when the district was newly formed, when on the first day of school there were only seven scholars present, and how the board had to import a scholar from outside district in order to have the required number of pupils to warrant the erection of the school district. That was the condition ten years ago, but today upwards of two hundred scholars are in attendance.

The other gentleman in brief speeches showed their sympathy with the work of education and responsibilities of parents, scholars and teachers.

Under the direction of Principal Brodie the children were marshalled in a solid square on the school campus for the salutation of the Canadian Flag. When Mrs. V. E. Graham gave the signal by the raising of a small hand flag. Mr. Mitchell on the top of the school building hoisted the big flag to full mast and the children simultanously sang "God Save The King".

The Judging of the patiotic potatoe plots then took place, the judges being H. Y. Pawling and R. Aykroyd.

It will be remembered that the pupils, under the organization of the principal last spring were given plots of ground to cultivate and seed potatoes to plant, in the understanding that the proceeds in the fall be given to patriotic purposes.

Fifty-five of these plots were assigned and out of that number about twenty worked patriotically all summer and received great praise from the judges for their successful efforts.

When asked about prizes for the best plots, Principal Brodie said that, while the best reward to the contestants should be the satisfaction of work well done, nevertheless thought that awards would be made. The boys eligible for these awards run as follows, according to merit: Charlie Ward, Bob Scoffield, Wm. Watson, Kenneth Kenny, with Elvis Ross for honorable mention. Of the girls the following in the order of merit Lucy Springer, Florence Smith, Helen Shirley, Ada Coffield.

Apart from the above, who secured a place in the awards, there were many others who did loyal work entered the contest and received the highest commendation of the judges, were: Amelia Love, Helen Aykroyd, Martha Dahlgren Earl Boyd, Josephine Anderson, Pearl Wakefield, Leanore Goldsworthy, Guy Pigeon, Geraldine Fieldhouse, Ruth Douglas, Mattie Howes, Emma Gehring, Gertie Burleigh.

DUCK SHOOTING

Duckshooting opened in this town last Saturday morning with the usual enthusiasm. Many sportsman left town as early as three o'clock in order to get the first flight at Baxter Lake and the other lakes around where there are many birds. Report has it that the ducks are plentiful this year but small yet. On the first day many local shooters brought back good full bags and others again were not so fortunate.

BIG SHIPMENT OF CATTLE DIRECT TO CHICAGO MARKET

One of the largest shipments of cattle from this district left here Tuesday evening.

The herd consisted of four hundred and two head and were all purchased in the district surrounding Wainwright. They were shipped by special train consisting of twenty cars over the G.T.P. and consigned direct to Chicago.

Stuart & Peterson of this town, who are coming rapidly to the front as cattle dealers, were the buyers and owners of this big shipment. Wainwright district is coming to its own as a cattle raising community.

The government road gang of which Jack Forsythe, of this town is the foreman, is engaged at the present time grading a road across a long slough at Edgerton.

Lee Wells, one of the first settlers in the district, South of Wainwright, has been visiting friends in thi slocality, who were pleased to renew his acpuaintance—Chauvin Chronicle.

Citizens would do well to remember that the 30th day of September is the last day for receiving taxes at the council chamber After that date all property, the taxes of which have not been paid will be forfeited to the town and sold by public auction.

GREENSHIELDS

Mr. H. Brodie, called on his friends at this point last Friday.

Mr. H. Kennedy has charge of the elevator at this point.

Miss Lexie Morrison is spending the week end at Maple Hill farm.

Miss B. Simpson, of Edmonton, is visiting Miss Gladys White for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Geo. Smith passed through here with a large flock of sheep en route for the Kelly ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Jackson of Jarrow have taken up residence here. Mr. Jackson is buyer for the Northern Grain Co.

We regret very much that Greenshields was not given full credit for amount collected for the Patriotic Fund. Nearly if not all of the allotted $500 has been sent in.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Patterson, Saturday last, the event being the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stouffer from Ontario. We all join in wishing them the best that Alberta can give them.



Mice Cause Much Damage

Australia Is Overrun by Plague of Rodents

Mice by the million are overrunning a large part of Australia. They are adding mightily to the war-time troubles of the farming community and officials—particularly the former.

The havoc they are causing in bagged wheat—for Australia has not the grain elevator system as yet—standing in many rural districts awaiting possible shipment to overseas markets is fast becoming a question of grave national import. The farmers are faced with huge losses and are beginning to ask whether the federal government fully realize the extent of the plague, and if so what it intends to do to check it. It is said that only those living in the infested districts have a comprehension of the boldness, prevalance and destructiveness of the rodents.

Some idea of the visitation may be gained from the fact that at a small place named Sheep Hills in Victoria a few weeks ago seven tons of mice were killed without any apparent diminution in their number.

Farm houses swarm with them and hardly anything is safe from their depredations.

Former plagues of the kind are surpassed by this one and hopes that the mice would disappear suddenly are fading. Should their destructiveness continue there may be a famine in seed wheat and a greatly reduced wheat crop aside from the loss already caused in stored wheat.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Will Try To Excite Pity

Look Out for This Big German Trick

"We learn from a source that is generally trustworthy that the Germans on their part contemplate the possibility of having recourse to the stratagem of a pseudo-revolution. It has, we are informed, been decided in high quarters to excite the pity of the Allies, and to induce them to conclude an illusive peace by stimulating an intention to introduce a regime of democratic liberalism in Germany. The supreme head of the state has been induced to promise temporary reforms of so radical a nature that the Allies could not help being impressed by them.

"This metamorphosis of Germany would, of course, last only until a favorable peace had been concluded. As the memory of the war faded, Prussia would gradually revert to the old state of affairs, but the aim would have been achieved and Germany would have been saved by ephemeral concessions. We are assured that German agents are working actively and cleverly in the interest of the propagation of this great German plan."—Gazette de Lausanne, (Switzerland).

For Frost Bites and Chilblains.—Chilblaines come from undue exposure to slush and cold and frost-bite from the icy winds of winter. In the treatment of either there is no better preparation than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, as it counteracts the inflammation and relieves the pain. The action of the oil is instantaneous and its application is extremely simple.

Valuable Practical Experience

There is nothing like practical experience to open eyes. Some city vacant-lot gardeners who paid from $4 to $5 for a bag of potatoes to plant a small lot, the cultivation of which for planting cost $3 or $4, and who have hoed and hoed and now find Paris green is 60 cents per pound, are beginning to figure that their work has been patriotic, for from their $7 to $10 outlay, to say nothing of interest or rent of lot and labor, they are likely to get from seven to ten bags of potatoes and maybe potatoes will not be more than 75 cents to $1 per bag next winter. It is a great experience. Growing stuff for sale to others is no easier. The farmer doesn't journey out to the field and pick up money. Neither does the backyard gardener.—Farmers' Advocate.

Daily War Cost To Canada

The Total Expenditure to Date Is $851,000,000

The following summary as to Canada's war expenditures and our financial assistance to Great Britain has been compiled by the officials of the finance department.

Total war expenditure to July 20, 1917, including estimated amount for upkeep of troops in France, $623,000,000.

Net debt of Canada July 20, 1917, $851,000,000.

Present rate of war expenditure per day in Canada and abroad $850,000.

Since the war the Dominion government has made advances to the imperial munitions board for the purchase of munitions, aeroplane and ship construction of $288,000,000 and advances for the purchase of cheese, hay, flour, etc., of $22,000,000 a total of $310,000,000.

The amount owed Great Britain on open account, with the amount estimated to be due on account of upkeep of overseas forces in France, aggregates $272,000,000.

In addition to the advances made by the Dominion government, the chartered banks of Canada have made loans to the imperial treasury for the purchase of munitions and supplies in Canada to an aggregate amount of $100,000,000.

Today Canada is furnishing $25,000,000 a month to the imperial treasury for the purchase of munitions in Canada and is finding a market for the purchase of cheese from Canadian farmers of about $10,000,000 a month. The total purchase of cheese during the season will aggregate $40,000,000. It is necessary for the Dominion government to furnish the funds of Canada to supply munitions and sell her exportable surplus of cheese.

Small but Potent.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are small, but they are effective in action. Their fine qualities as a corrector of stomach troubles are known to thousands and they are in constant demand everywhere by those who know what a safe and simple remedy they are. They need no introduction to those acquainted with them, but to those who may not know them they are presented as the best preparation on the market for disorders of the stomach.

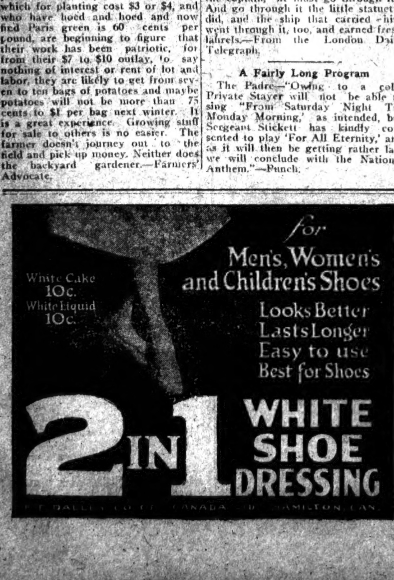
Admiral Beatty's Hero

Nelson's Example Is the Pattern He Would Follow

Go into Admiral Beatty's parlor and glance at the line of books which lie on the table. It is Nelson's dispatches. Look on his desk and you will find a bust of the great admiral. The prints and pictures on the walls here commemorating great deeds of the navy also are lit with the light of the navy's greatest inspiration. Here is the dinner table of the captain of a famous ship of the First Battle Squadron. Note the centrepiece—a silver statuette. Need you ask whose it is? Nelson stands shining before him as sitting he drinks the king's health in the way of the navy, and the statuette is his mascot. Only once did he leave it behind, and the ship had trouble. That was on manoeuvres, and never since has Nelson been forgotten. His servant, who knew the value the captain attached to it, asked before the battle of Jutland if he would stow the statuette safely away. "No," replied the captain, "he must go through it." And go through it the little statuette did, and the ship that carried him went through it, too, and earned fresh laurels.—From the London Daily Telegraph.

A Fairly Long Program

The Padre—"Owing to a cold, Private Stayer will not be able to sing 'From Saturday Night Till Monday Morning,' as intended, but Sergeant Stickett has kindly consented to play 'For All Eternity,' and as it will then be getting rather late we will conclude with the National Anthem."—Punch.



U-Boat Victims

A Sample of German Barbarism Told by British Captain

Captain George Heatley, master of a West Hartlepool steamer, in a letter to his home at Blyth, relates a terrible story of German barbarism at sea, says the London Express.

On May 3 he sighted a steamer's lifeboat, flying a white rag and an oil coat, and later went alongside. There were three men living and one dead aboard the boat. Those living were too weak to lift the body overboard.

These men were the sole survivors of the Newcastle steamer Caithness, carrying a crew of forty-nine, which had been torpedoed by a German submarine without warning. The ship immediately heeled over and sank. They managed to get the lifeboat away, but it capsized. All were struggling in the water when the submarine went amongst them, and the Germans jeered and spat at them.

Afterwards nineteen got into the lifeboat and they were fourteen days adrift without water. Some went mad and jumped overboard.

After the fifth day a steamer was sighted, but instead of picking them up she steered off and fired several shots, thinking the lifeboat was an enemy submarine.

One of the three survivors died on the day of rescue, another had both feet amputated, but the third was reported on a fair way to recovery when Captain Heatley left him at a certain hospital.

PAIN?—NOT A BIT! LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.

Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.

Evidently

A Kentucky novel speaks of swallows nesting in the rye. Evidently not a native writer, or he or she would have known that in Kentucky it is precisely the reverse—the rye nests in the swallows.—Richmond News-Leader.

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1894.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,
DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

How Prohibition Affects Russia

Results so Satisfactory That There Is Small Chance of Return to Old Order

Recently the Russian ministry of finance published a volume in which it discussed the effect of the prohibition of vodka upon the Russian people. The review covers the period from July, 1914, to April, 1915, but while it covers less than a year it is well worth noting its conclusions. It declares that while drunkenness has decreased, church-going has increased; and while vodka shops have disappeared, their place has been taken by tea-houses and eating-houses. Village life has been changed for the better, and prosperity is much in evidence. It is asserted that suicides have decreased considerably while thieving, murder, street fights and such like have decreased in some localities on the average about 46.4 per cent. The health of the people has improved, and beggars have almost disappeared. On account of the village houses being built of wood and straw, fire has been a terrible scourge; but prohibition has lessened the fire rate from 20 to 40 per cent. The deposits in governmental savings banks have increased in an extraordinary degree, and in the province of Perm alone the population has added about $8,000,000 to its wealth in this way. The abolition of vodka has greatly increased the efficiency of labor in some cases, in the Moscow industrial district the increase being as high as 25 per cent. The people generally seem glad that the curse has been banished, and there seems small probability that the republic will return to the evil which the empire put under the ban.—Christian Guardian.

Teaching German Neglected

At the Huddersfield technical college in Huddersfield, England, much attention is being given to the study of foreign languages, especially Russian, while there has been a corresponding neglect of German. This is with a look into the commercial future.

...on Horses, Cattle, &c., quickly cured by
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Napanee, Ont.
(Free Sample on Request)

Provincial Farm Loan Legislation

Provincial Governments Plan to Assist the Farmer

A marked feature of the legislation of the provinces this year has been the various Farm Loan Acts that have been passed by the legislatures of Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Although the direction of all the measures is the same, in each case there has been adopted a different method, so far at least as the details are concerned, of attaining the desired goal. While the provinces referred to have particularized this year in this manner, Quebec for some time has had a system in the Caisse Populaire or People's Credit Bank, and British Columbia has The Agricultural Act, 1915, tending towards the fulfilment of the same object.

The Ontario Farm Loans Act is to be operated through the municipal corporations of the province, who can borrow from the provincial treasurer such sums as are required. Not more than half the amount loaned can be used for other purposes than permanent improvements and the loan must not exceed 60 per cent. of the assessed value of the land, while the rate of interest in definitely settled at 5 per cent.

The Manitoba Farm Loans Act creates a farm loans association with a capital of a million dollars divided into 200,000 shares of $5 each, of which the province takes half and advances further a sum equal to the remainder of the paid-up capital. The rate of interest is to meet the rate of interest on the securities, plus one per cent. to cover expenses. No loan is to exceed 50 per cent. of the value of the property involved and not to be for more than $10,000.

The Saskatchewan Act provides for the appointment of a board of administration to consist of a salaried commissioner and two members to be paid per diem expenses. As in Manitoba, the loan is not to exceed 50 per cent. of the valuation of the property offered as security, but the board is to settle the rate of interest. The provincial treasurer, for the purposes of the Act, is authorized to raise a loan of $5,000,000.

The Alberta Act provides for a board of three or five members, one of whom is to be a commissioner. Mortgages must be for a term of 30 years, the principal to be repaid by annual instalments at a rate of interest sufficient to meet all costs. Loans must not exceed 40 per cent. of the value of the land and not to be for more than $5,000 to any individual borrower. The outstanding securities must not exceed $10,000,000.

The foregoing outlines in terse form both the principles and points of divergence of the different measures, but the Farm Loan Acts do not embody the only methods by which all the four provinces responsible for them propose that farmers shall be able to raise needed money. Manitoba has adopted a Rural Credits Act through which Rural Credit societies can borrow money from the banks at 6 per cent. and let it out on crops, live stock and machinery at 7 per cent. and also an Act authorizing municipalities to raise funds for seed-grain purposes at 6 per cent. Saskatchewan has amended the Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act of the province so that credit can be extended to returned soldiers up to 90 per cent. of the value of the animals at stake. Alberta has passed a Live Stock Encouragement Act through the instrumentality of which loans on live stock can be secured not exceeding $500 and bearing 6 per cent. interest. The most westerly of the Prairie Provinces has also adopted an Act for loans on seed-grain account.—The Agricultural Gazette.

Printed a Mammoth Bible

Book Used in English "Çrusade" Is More Than Five Feet in Height

A giant Bible has been bound by the Oxford University Press for the Bible crusade of Horbury Mall, Notting Hill Gate, London, W. When standing on end the volume is more than 5 feet 2 inches high and nearly 3 feet 6 inches wide. The width of the back is 10 inches, so that when the book is opened flat it measures about 7 feet 10 inches across.

It is bound in rich red Levant morocco leather of the best quality; twelve large goatskins having been used for the binding. The front cover is surrounded by the arms of the counties of England and Scotland inlaid in blue mococco leather, and decorated in gold; while on the back of the book are displayed the arms of the Welsh counties similarly treated. In the centre of the front cover is a panel of royal blue morocco leather, containing the royal arms, inlaid with heraldic colors.

The book contains 175 sheets of stout paper boards attached by means of linen hinges to strips of similar material, which form the back of the book. It is sewn with twine, in the old fashioned way, round six stout hempen ropes (each rope containing seventy strands of hemp) much thicker than the ordinary clothesline, and four of these ropes are laced into millboards, a half inch thick, which form the foundations for the leather covering.

In order to facilitate the handling of the book during the various processes of binding it was found necessary to erect a wooden staging from the cross beam of which depened an iron chain and pulley block, and by this means the position of the book was altered from time to time. Without the aid of the block and pulley the assistance of six men would have been necessary to manipulate the volume. No fewer than 4,476 copies of the smallest Oxford Bible could be contained within the compass of this huge book, but they might not have arrested so much attention—such is the opinion and the purpose of the Bible crusade—as this unique edition.—The Periodical.

A successful form of efficiency consists in inducing somebody else to do your work.

Confidence Of The Allies

Nothing in Outlook to Warrant Belief War Can Be Won by Huns

To believe that Germany can win this war would be to believe that all our faith is empty; that all we have loved and believed and trusted in the years of our lifetime and all that has been believed and trusted by our fathers and grandfathers is now going into the melting pot; that barbarism is at last to prevail over civilization, and brute force to replace humanity and justice. To believe that Germany can win this war is to cease believing in all that life holds for any of us.

And there is nothing in the present outlook or the past history of this war to warrant such a belief. In August and September, 1914, the German army, prepared for forty years, superior in numbers, in all that mechanical devices can do for an army, was defeated along the Marne, and that defeat made inevitable the ultimate defeat of Germany. The drive to Paris failed; the drive to Calais failed; the drive to Verdun failed. Along the Chemin-des-Dames still another drive is failing, and before many weeks have passed we shall see another British victory greater than the Somme, or Arras, or Ypres.

General Foch, who won the battle of the Marne, wrote years before that a battle is only lost when people believe it to be lost. On the battlefield he sent to Joffre a message we may well remember now: "My left is shaken, my centre is retreating, my right is routed; I shall attack." He did attack and won the Marne. We shall not lose this war with the Germans unless we will to lose it, unless we consent to lose it, unless we permit ourselves to be conquered in spirit while we still have weapons in our hands and strength in our bodies. It is time for the people of the United States to seek to acquire something of the determination of the French soldiers who said at Verdun, "They shall not pass!"—From the New York Tribune.

Our Name

When the new confederation was formed the question was, by what style should it be known? At first it was "United Provinces," and so remained in the first six drafts of the bill. Then a new title was substituted, "Kingdom of Canada." But Lord Derby, premier at the time, looking to the great and growing republic across the Canadian frontier, said: "Why needlessly wound American sensitiveness?" And so, Dominion it became, and remains, none the less majestic a heritage for not challenging the armour propre of the men now fighting by our side.—London Daily Chronicle.

Warts are disfigurements that disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure.

For a Democratic Germany

Mr. Scheidemann Learns Something at Stockholm

The advantages of foreign travel for Germans are exemplified in the case of Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader. He returns from the Stockholm conference convinced that about the only way to deliver Germany from the horrors of a fourth winter of war is the democratization of the empire.

"It was in Stockholm," he says in a two-column article in Vorwaerts, "that I finally accepted as my unshakable conviction that of which I had before been conscious—the thing cannot be achieved without the sweeping democratization of Germany." The thing to be achieved is the finding of a way out of "this endless murdering of nations."

More Germans ought to go abroad, a great many more, that is the only way they can learn the truth. Within the empire they are taught to believe that Germany is fighting for its life against a combination of powerful and desperately wicked nations seeking to destroy it. It has been drilled into their minds that Germany's enemies will not desist until they have accomplished their purpose—Germany's only hope is through victory. Mr. Scheidemann saw a new light in Stockholm, he is spreading it in Berlin. It is the duty of Germans, he says, "to seek the way that will lead us out of this endless murdering of nations," and the only way is to make the empire democratic. The rest of the world knew long ago that that was the way, that peace would come if the German people were made free. The nations have united not to destroy Germany, but to destroy the German autocracy, just as in the mining communities of former days peaceable men would unite to rid the town of its "bad man."—From the New York Times.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Substitutes for Metals

The recent advance in price of many of the more commonly used metals has led manufacturers to adopt or consider the adoption of various substitute metals or alloys for certain purposes. An interesting field of investigation is opened up by such inquiries. It appears that the metals traditionally and currently used for various articles are in many cases no better adapted for the purpose than others, and a slight difference in price would warrant a substitution. It is not usually possible, however, to suggest substitutes offhand, as there are many factors involving manufacturing peculiarities, durability and other physical and chemical properties that first have to be determined. "There is," says the bureau, a very wide field of research here, which would undoubtedly repay many-fold the efforts put upon it."—Scientific American.

Laws Differ In Countries As To Nationality

Children Born in British Empire are British Despite Parents' Nationality

Which country does a man belong to? That of his father, or that in which he was born? asks Answers. We know that an Englishwoman who marries a German becomes a German herself, but what of her children, or those of any other German born in this country?

At the present time this question is often discussed by people who, holding opposite opinions on the subject, sometimes express them with much more force than logic. Those persons, for instance, who hold that you follow the nationality of your father are apt to argue on the lines of the old "cross-talk" comedian. "Do you mean to tell me," he says, "that if a cat walks into a fish shop and has kittens, those kittens will be bloaters?"

The theory, however, is not so simple as that. For if one is always of his father's nationality, it follows that the father is of the nationality of his father, and so on into the remote past, and as the inhabitants of Great Britain are very largely descended from Normans and Saxons and Danes—to mention only a few of the sources from which our race has sprung—it would follow that scarcely anyone would be entitled to call himself an Englishman if the rule held good.

Fortunately, however, it does not. A man's nationality depends upon the laws of the country in which he lives, but as different countries have different laws on the subject it is natural that there should be a good deal of confusion about the matter.

You hear it said sometimes that it is wrong that the sons of Germans living in this country should be allowed to fight in our army, for the German law is that they are Germans. Quite so, but our law says that they are not. The law—not only of Britain, but the whole British empire—says that any child born within the dominions of King George is his lawful subject, and to object to such persons as Germans merely on account of their parentage is to place the German law above our own, which is hardly patriotic.

The object of the German law is clear enough. Germany has always wanted a large army, and has for long been losing many of her people through emigration, and she therefore says that these men and their sons, to no matter what quarter of the globe they go, are still Germans, and in time of war are bound to fight for Germany.

But Germany is by no means the only country in which this law obtains. It—or something like it—is in force in Russia, Austria and, indeed, in nearly every country in Europe, with one most important exception—that of our neighbor and heroic ally, France. And beyond Europe, in the United States, Canada, of course, and in practically all the different states of South America, we find that children born in those countries, no matter whom their parents may have been, are recognized as subjects of the land in which they were born.

When you consider the question it is clear that it must be so of necessity, for all these are what we call new countries, whose populations are still largely composed of immigrants from the older nations of Europe, and if all their children were to be recognized as natives of the countries from which their parents had come the real natives of these states would in many cases form only a minority of the population.

Similarly, France—through Frenchmen do not emigrate in large numbers—has for long suffered from a decline in population, and consequently is eager to avail herself of all the persons born within her boundaries. So that it is just as much from motives of self-protection that these countries support one view as that Germany and Russia hold to the opposite.

England's position is, perhaps somewhat different. It will be noticed that the two groups into which the nations of the world are divided by this question are, broadly, the old autocratically-governed servile states such as Germany on the one hand, and the free, liberty-loving countries like France and America, on the other. It is but natural, therefore, that England, the home of freedom, should take her place among the latter.

Open Air Lessons

Kensington Gardens are becoming quite an academy (says a writer in the Daily News and Leader). Almost any warm day now you find little private school classes in all sorts of out of the way nooks—tiny children in a circle with the teacher in the centre. In fact, the Gardens have become quite an open-air kindergarten. Students of all kinds may be seen with their paraphernalia. Child water-color artists are numerous, and yesterday I was amused to see a tiny maid sitting in isolation upon a great volume of Beethoven, while she worked engrossed at a manuscript music book in her hand. It is sad that education under such conditions should be at the mercy of a capricious climate.

The Junk of War

The debris of war has accumulated to such an extent in France that the government has decided to begin disposing of it without waiting for the end of hostilities. A commission has been appointed to inventory all the materials and equipment that have been discarded by the army or navy, to classify them and ascertain how they may be sold to the best advantage. The commission is asked also to determine where the second-hand material may be used to best facilitate the economic revival in France after the war.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Waste Not, Want Not

There is no better advice in the English language today by which to be guided in the present crisis than that.

Don't starve. Don't be hysterical. Eat and use what you need to maintain health.

But don't waste. Don't eat and don't use what you don't need.

Waste not, want not, and end the war.—From the Montreal Star.

A Pacifist's War

Hon. W. A. Holman Gives Vigorous Address at Sheffield

Hon. W. A. Holman, premier of New South Wales, speaking at Sheffield, said that as one who had been all his life a pacifist he had been compelled to adopt the view that the peace of Europe and the safety of democracy could only be secured by the arbitrament of the sword. This war, he said, was a war of pacifists against militarism. It was a war of the peace-loving peoples of the world against the war-loving peoples. He wanted the war carried to a final and victorious conclusion in order that democracy could devote its energies to peace.

If we accepted the peace for which so-called pacifists clamored, we should have to devote all our energies to further preparation for war. Germany would tell her people that the teaching of Bismarck was right, that she had defied the world without punishment. Every reform would be delayed a hundred years, and the rattle of the German sword would be heard at the slightest opposition to the German policy.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours he may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Girl Guides

Not a Single Soldier on Guard Outside British War Office

Probably there is no other war office like the imperial one in the world at least, in one respect—there is not a soldier on guard either outside or inside the whole building.

The task of keeping order is left entirely in the hands of the Metropolitan policemen. Every stranger who enters is asked his business by a constable, fills in an inquiry form under the guidance of a constable, and, when he leaves, delivers that form, which serves him as a pass up to another constable. If he requires direction inside the building he is put in charge of a little girl apparently fresh from school, who takes him to the room, he requires. Her only mark of officialdom is a brown overall with a small crown on each point of the collar.

The Roman army was divided into legions, the number of which varied. Each was under six tribuni or "chief captains" who commanded by turns. The legion was subdivided into ten cohorts, the cohort into three maniples and the maniple into two centuries. The century originally contained 100 men, as the term implies. But subsequently from 50 to 100 men, according to the strength of the legion.

MONEY ORDERS

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

LAUNDRY BILLS
are unnecessary if you wear
Arlington Collars and Cuffs
They are waterproof and all that is necessary when they become soiled is to wash them with soap and water and they look as good as linen. No ironing is necessary. Ask your dealer for them. Manufactured by the
ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, Limited
Fraser Avenue, Toronto

Wood's Phosphodine.
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, cures chronic weakness, lost vigor & vim, kidney, bladder, diseases, blood poison, piles. Either No. Druggists or mail $1. Post 4 cts. Fougera Co. 90, Beekman St. New York or Lyman Bros. Toronto. Write for FREE book to Dr. Le Clerc Med. Co. Haverstock Rd. Hampstead, London, Eng. Try new dragee (tasteless) form of **THERAPION** easy to take, safe and lasting cure. See that trade marked word "Therapion" is on Brit. Govt. stamp affixed to all genuine packets.

Minimize The Fire Peril By Using
EDDY'S
Chemically Self-Extinguishing
"Silent 500s"
The Matches With "No Afterglow"

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.

ON ULTIMATE OUTCOME OF WAR DEPENDS FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY

ALLIES OF FREEDOM MUST CONQUER OR SUBMIT

French Minister of War Warns Nation That The Determination To Win Must Last To Supreme Hour Of Victory, No Matter How Hard May Be Trials Still To Be Endured

M. Painlove, French minister of war, in a recent debate in the French chamber said, in part:

"Let us not tire of repeating, for it is the truth, and it is a truth which is our glory of yesterday and our certainty of tomorrow's victory—it is the entire forces of Germany which the French and English armies have had to face during these last months.

"Well, look at the map; compare the firing line as it was at the beginning of March and as it is today. Not one foot of ground have we stepped backward, and along the whole front it is the enemy who has given way. It is now that, in our ports, there is disembarking, without loss of man or horse or gun, the first legion of the powerful American army, whose brave and vigorous soldiers Paris acclaimed but yesterday.

"Surely, cruel trials still await us; the ransom that shall deliver future humanity is bloody; but these trials we shall surmount with constancy and stoicism. What shall be the chances and changes of the battle of the morrow? Shall we beat down German force where it now is, or will it fall back once more beneath our thrust? That is the future's secret, but there is one thing we may declare now and with certainty—on the firmness of our souls depends our destiny. And because we are certain of the future we have nothing to fear from the truth.

"Yes, faults, grave faults, were committed in the course of the last offensive. . . . Yes, the results gained by the offensive—of which, however, we must be careful not to underrate the importance—were paid too dear. Yes, losses and heavy losses were undergone—oh! not those colossal figures of killed and wounded and prisoners, which mischievous tales, started no one knows where, circulated through Paris and France—but yet losses too cruel, because they might have been avoided, and must be avoided henceforth.

"Often our epoch has been compared with that of the Revolution. Ours is the greater. The soldiers then marched out over the world; they knew the joy of new horizons and the triumphal welcome of liberated cities acclaiming the tricolor flag and the soldiers in wooden shoes who bore it, the intrepid ambassadors of liberty. Our own soldiers have to live at the same spot in the same bloody mire, day after day, fighting, resisting, dying. History will tell how they have reached the limit of human courage and the very monotony of their sacrifice adds to its grandeur.

"'Conquer or submit,' says President Wilson. Yes, conquer or submit—that is the alternative, there is no other.

"Submit to what? To some compromise, modest but tolerable? Not at all, but to the heaviest, most hateful, most degrading serfdom. Tomorrow, let our will seem to give way, let a crevice seem to show in the solid block of our military force, and you will see at once, instead of the winking smile of Scheidemann, the pan-German grimace. There would not be one future hour when the French peasant in his field and the French workman in his workshop would not be laboring, as an expression that is old has it, for the King of Prussia.

"Look around you, among our friends as well as among our enemies—no nation has shown more perfect order than that which has reigned in France, or greater liberty. This must last to the supreme hour of victory, no matter how hard may be the trials we still have to endure. And if one of those weak hearts of whom Kerensky speaks in the burning words of his proclamation should ask me: 'Whither are you dragging us, and when will you say that you have reached the aim?' I would answer in the masterly words of the president of the United States: 'We shall attain our end and cease to fight the day democracy is safe!'"

No More Cats in Holland

A Dutchman, importer of tulip bulbs, whose place of business is in New York, but whose family lives in Holland, received a letter from his mother recently which said: "With plenty of money it is impossible for me to get enough to eat, and poor kitty was yesterday commandeered by the government for Germany. There are no cats any more in Holland. All of them have been sent to Germany for fats of which they are, as you know, in great need." The letter also states there are no dogs in Germany—"every domestic animal pet has to give up its life for the fatherland." The importer said it will be impossible to import tulip tubers this year, as Germany is using them for chemicals and fodder.

Return of Prisoners

The new arrangements between the British and German government concerning the return of prisoners of war, or their removal in certain cases to a neutral country are unlikely to affect Canadian prisoners, the Canadian Associated Press understands, for some time at least.

There will be many prisoners from English corps, such as those taken at Mons, who will receive consideration first. Therefore, although many Canadians have been in captivity for almost two years, they cannot be dealt with for some time.

The Everlasting Record of Canada

Canada has officially and unofficially set her teeth to the job of seeing the war through to the limit of her resources. She has set us many shining examples that deserve earnest imitation. She has held staunchly to the conclusion for three years that food will win this war for the democratic peoples of the world. With a population less than that of the State of Pennsylvania, Canada has made a record that will live as long as American history is read.—Barton W. Currie in "The Country Gentleman."

All-Sufficiency Of Our Empire

All Parts of British Empire Contribute to the Food Supply

The question then arises, to what extent can the empire supply its own needs? In attempting an answer, I would first point out that its position is unique. Never before in history has an empire covered so wide a range of climates or of soils. From West to East it gridles the globe, and North and South it extends from Arctic to Antarctic. Of all existing states it covers the widest tropical and subtropical areas. Somewhere within its boundaries there are always crops ripe. It can supply every vital need of civilized man.

"Let us take a few of the more important foodstuffs; all the wheat the empire needs can be supplied by Canada, Australia, and India; all the meat by Australia, New Zealand and South Africa; all the tea by India and Ceylon; all the coffee by India; all the cocoa by the West Indies and Ceylon. The sugar-producing areas of India, the West Indies, Mauritius, Natal, and Australia could produce all, and more than all, the cane sugar needed. Had we in Great Britain an industrial policy worthy of the name, we could have produced 1,300,000 tons of beet sugar which we bought from Germany and Austria in 1913(and should not be paying 6d. a pound for Cuban sugar and be limited to 3-4 lb. a week today. The Palm Kernels of West Africa could supply us with all the margarine and the dairy farms of Canada and New Zealand with all the butter and cheese we require. The list might be multiplied almost indefinitely; but enough has been said to prove that in food the empire can be self-sustained."—Sir George Makgill, Bart., in Nineteenth Century.

British Pride and Patience

Although Prisoners of War, They Preserved Their Good Humor

Rene Aroos, in a letter to a Chicago newspaper, describes the experiences of British and French prisoners who have recently been transferred from Germany to Switzerland. The writer defines the prisoner's life as composed of good and bad days. "Sometimes we French enjoyed ourselves and at other times we lived through somber hours. Our greates pain was of a moral nature. The separation from those we loved; the duration of our captivity, the absence of reliable news and the state of uncertainty and insecurity in which we lived exercised a fatal influence over the great number of us. Natures grew bitter and violent, disputes were frequent between our comrades in misfortune. The sight of these quarrels caused us undefinable sorrow from which it took long to recover.

"It seemed to me that, of all the prisoners, the English got on the best together. Their solidarity was admirable. Though treated more severely than we were, they preserved their steady good humor, and their pride was comforting to see."

Honesty Not Dead

The Man Who Would Not Accept Undue Profits

Honor and honesty are not quite dead, even among people who have capital invested. Also, as straws show which way the wind blows, this little story may confirm people in their impression that war profits are excessive.

A certain man, too old to volunteer but not too old to have two stalwart young brothers at the front, has money invested in a company that has been making munitions as a side line. Not long ago the dividend came in and he was startled to find that his check was out of all proportion to the amount of money invested and much larger than he had ever received. He filed his objections with the management, but was asked if he supposed the company was in the munition business for the good of its health.

Exposure seemed impracticable and of little avail, and use of the ill-won surplus was impossible. So a certain branch of the Red Cross found itself enriched by a substantial sum of money and thus one man refused to profit by legalized theft.

Advertising Space a Commodity

Great Britain spent millions in advertising its great Victory Loan. Is that a reflection upon the patriotism of the Britain? It is not, rather, a testimonial to their good sense. The empire had something to sell, and advertised it, paying for the advertising. The sale was made.

A billion dollar order for shoes for the army has been placed. A fair price is to be paid for the shoes. The manufacturers were not told that they should contribute their product as an evidence of their patriotism. Their patriotism will be shown in the making of good shoes.

Advertising the three billions of bonds yet to be sold will, it is estimated, cost about a million and a half dollars. The advertising should be placed on a business basis—paid for. It should be paid for by the government, not by private donations.—Editor and Publisher.

University Students in German Army

Of a total of 42,000 German University students called to the colors up to the conclusion of last fall and winter, 6,000 have been reported as killed, according to advices received at Copenhagen from Berlin.

Berlin University was represented in Germany's fighting ranks by 5,285 men, of whom 500 are dead. Bonn University supplied 3,647, of whom 364 are killed. The figures for some other universities follow: Heidelberg 1,649 called up, 250 killed; Munich 5,255 called up, ten per cent. killed; Leipzig 3,700 called up, 644 killed.

What The U. S. Gains

Ultimate Gain to American Nation After Passing Through War Ordeal

As a result of this war we shall have a country far more efficient in every respect. We shall have immense plants that can be turned from warlike pursuits into establishments for peaceful occupations. We shall have a vast army of skilled workmen. We shall learn the much needed lesson of discipline. We shall turn out young men better trained physically, boys far more capable of grasping responsibilities and less given to the softness of life. The breed of Americans will improve.

We are a wasteful nation—fearfully and wickedly wasteful. We shall study in the school of economy. We must supply our allies with food during the period of the war. That means that much land now unproductive will be made to yield crops. We shall learn the secret of intensive farming, so that with the restoration of peace food will be produced in larger quantities. We shall practice self-denial in many ways, and that will be good for us all.

For many years our share in the ocean-carrying trade has been slight. With our shipyards turning out standardized vessels we should acquire a considerable merchant fleet. We shall be ready to compete for foreign trade.

We are going to pass through a period such as will try men's souls, but it ought to work out for the future peace and prosperity of the nation.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Truth By Degrees

True Details of Jutland Battle Now Being Revealed

A harrowing description of the last hours of the German battle-cruiser Lutzow is given by one of the survivors in a pamphlet lately published at The Hague. The summary given in the correspondence of the Associated Press adds nothing of importance to what we have already learned about the battle of Jutland, but it helps to amplify the inadequate narrative hitherto provided in a series of official and semi-official statements in the German papers.

What was purported to be a complete list of the German losses was sent the day after the battle to the German embassy at Washington. It was grossly false. When the survivors of the Elbing were subsequently picked up and landed on neutral shores the German government was obliged to admit that the Elbing had been overlooked and must be added to the official list, but it was a full week before the loss of the Lutzow was admitted. The excuse was that for "military reasons" it was undesirable to speak of it sooner. For the same reasons, by the way, the sinking of the Rostock cruiser was also kept a secret for a week and then grudgingly admitted.

When, at last, it was confessed that the Lutzow had failed to return into port the Germans endeavored to offset the painful impression by inventing some new British losses on the basis of statements made by British prisoners. It was alleged that the crew of the Lutzow, "including all severely wounded," was saved. According to the story now at hand, the wounded were "scattered everywhere," and "eighteen men had the good fortune to be carried up, but all the rest who could not walk or crawl had to be left behind." Twenty-seven brave fellows in the Diesel dynamo chamber "screamed through the tube for help," but were left to their fate and sent to the bottom when the ship was sunk by the Germans for fear it should fall into British hands. So we get the truth by degrees.—New York Tribune.

British In France Wear Chain Visor

New Form of Helmet Will Reduce the Number of Blinded Men

One of the most recent improvements in the helmets for the soldiers at the front is the chain visor, of which hundreds of thousands are now in use in France. This is a piece of steel chain mail which falls over the eyes like a veil as far as the bridge of the nose, and is tied on behind. Its purpose is to guard the eyes from fragments of sand, rock or metal splinters striking from below, which are the cause of nine out of ten cases of blindness in the army. In the daytime the soldier can see perfectly well through the visor, and, if necessary, half of it can be put aside so as to uncover one eye. The visor does not seem to be very popular with the soldiers at present as the chain mail tends to cause abrasions of the nose. The men also think that it interferes with seeing in bayonet fighting, and they have a prejudice against it because it makes them look like guys. It is said that at the battle of Arras men wearing a visor went into action with the helmet turned front to back, and it is probable that some lost their sight in consequence.

Sandy's Gift to the Dug-Out

A sergeant writes of some of his comrades in the same trench, extolling their deeds. He gives special place to a Scotchman, with a droll manner even in times of hazard and danger. He relates one incident:

On the occasion of a raid, he says, the Scot worked his way unseen to the enemy dugout and suddenly peered over the top. It was a cold, rainy night, and a group of Germans were seated about a little stove. "How many of you fellows down there?" cried out the Scotsman in a raucous voice. "Nein," came back a startled and ambiguous reply. "Well, share that among ye," shouted the Scottie, as he hurled a bomb and threw himself flat on the ground to avoid the effects of the explosion.

Conditions of Peace

The odds against the Teutonic Allies are now too great, but they do not realize the fact. They must be beaten and forced to retire behind the Rhine and pay indemnities for outrages committed in violation of international law and the rules of civilized warfare before the world can live in peace and safety. The German people must also give assurances that such foul deeds shall never again be committed by overthrowing autocracy and the military caste. Peace with the Hohenzollerns and all that they signify would be only a truce.—New York Commercial.

A Moral Bankrupt

Germany Has Utterly Lost Faith and Confidence of the World

After three years of war, we hear a great deal about German manpower being exhausted. There is renewed talk about German finances being at the point of collapse. That Germany's food supply is failing, everybody knows; that many of her industries are ruined, is not denied; that her shipping and commerce have suffered blows from which it will take a generation to recover, is admitted by German business men. It is not strange that they are reported to be urging peace as an imperative necessity if anything is to be saved out of the wreck. But Germany has to mourn today a greater loss than any of those mentioned. She has squandered her moral assets. At a time when she needs to call up all her reserves of good faith and confidence, she finds that they have been wasted. Nobody believes her. Nobody trusts her. Upon the German government the disagreeable evidence that it is morally bankrupt is being pressed from every quarter.

This is the indisputable truth which stands out in the reception throughout the world of the latest peace proposals by Germany. They meet with almost universal skepticism and suspicion. This would not be the case if Germany stood at present in the position which she occupied in the world's estimation at the beginning of 1914. If at that time we had had a specific resolution adopted by the German reichstag and a declaration by the German chancellor, emphatic, renewed, explained, we should all have said that here was something seriously to be reckoned with. It would have been the Germany which we thought we knew saying what it would be reasonable to believe true. But three years have sufficed to destroy that presumption. It is Germany herself that has taught the world to distrust her. A long course of lawlessness heaped upon duplicity, of brutality intermingled with deceit, has made every utterance of the German government suspected. Hence, the amazing, painful, unanimity with which public men and the press in all belligerent and neutral countries have looked upon the repeated peace proffers of the German authorities as merely a snare for the unwary. Whom are they tricking now? What new betrayal are they preparing? For what fresh burst of ferocity is all this a mask? Such are the questions everywhere provoked by the German official advances in behalf of peace. Germany ostensibly holds out an olive-branch; but prudent statesmen insist upon examining it to see if it does not conceal a dagger.

Thus is the fated and terrible punishment of Germany already beginning. She is reaping what she has sowed. Her rulers have brought the good name of their country into disrepute. Their promises no longer pass anywhere at their face value. Every governmental move by Germany is closely scrutinized to see if some treachery is not wrapped up in it. It is as if the word "German" had now become the international trademark for double-dealing. This is the havoc which the German government, in three years, has made of the proud old tradition of Deutsche Treue! Today Germans look around the horizon and see nowhere a nation that will accept the bare pledge of the German government. Everywhere they perceive dislike and distrust. This is the moral punishment of Germany for her crimes, and it is not to be wondered at that many of her citizens are crying out that the punishment is greater than they can bear.

In their long-studied plan to win the great war, the German military rulers depended mainly upon two things—terrorism and trickery. Both have not only failed them, but have recoiled upon them with tremendous and disasterous effect. Against German brutality, the exhaustless heroisms of the soul of man rose in a mighty flood. Like the man in Browning's "Instans Tyrannus," Belgium "stood erect, caught at God's skirts, and prayed," so that today it is Germany that is "afraid." And even more overwhelming for Germany than the reaction against her barbarous methods in war is the inevitable result, as we see it now, of her treaty-breaking, her underground plotting, her treacherous dealing with nations at peace with her. The time has come when the German government desires to have its acts and words credited, but finds that it has itself cut away the moral props under it. Its fair language today is read in the light of Bethmann-Hollweg's talk of peace in December, 1916, though he afterwards admitted that he was merely seeking to gain time to build submarines and make the war more ferocious than ever. The intercepted Zimmermann note is not forgotten. The German foreign office has made itself the synonym for untrustworthiness. The German government has discredited in advance its own documents. It has turned every man's hand against it.

This, of course, cannot go on forever. The rest of the world has got to live with Germany; and, in the end, an iron-bound agreement will have to be made with her. But meanwhile, at the present juncture, Germany presents the melancholy spectacle of a great nation that has morally committed suicide.—From the New York Evening Post.

Words and Stones

The home that George Meredith had built for himself was rather small, though it was extremely comfortable. "It's strange," remarked a lady visitor, "in your books you describe huge castles and baronial halls, but when you come to build you put up a little house like this. Why is it?"

"Well," replied the author with a twinkle in his eye, "the reason is because words are cheaper than stones."—Boston Transcript.

Grounding Wire Fences

The practice of grounding wire fences is quite a common one. It provides a safeguard which should be used in all places where animals are likely to be killed by lightning travelling along a wire fence. At intervals of from six to ten rods attach a wire to the post in such a way as to make it cross and come in contact with every wire on the post. It should extend fifteen or more inches above the post and be sunk into the ground for a foot.

Food Conservation

Opinions Expressed on This Vital Question Throughout Canada

"We look to the resources of Canada, and to the indomitable energy of Canadians for an answer that will shatter Germany's threat of starvation," says Baron Rhondda, food controller of Great Britain in a message to Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller of Canada.

"The primary duty of a food controller in Canada and the United States," said Hon. W. J. Hanna, in a recent interview, "is to see that the men at the front do not suffer from want of food, and that our Mother Country and our European Allies should not suffer from want of food."

"Have you power to check prices?" Hon. W. J. Hanna was asked.

"Certainly."

"Are you going to exercise it?"

"In the cases where we have the necessary data we will not hesitate to check prices," declared Mr. Hanna.

Sir William Hearst, premier of Ontario, fears that shortage of food supplies will hinder the Allies in winning the war.

"We must look calmly and fearlessly at the present situation. Unless there is greater thrift, economy and conservation of food, there will be a shortage of supplies to Great Britain and her Allies that will hinder her chances of winning the war," said Premier Hearst.

"The majority of the people eat too much, anyway," said Miss Eddie, professor of household science at the Manitoba agricultural college, when discussing the Canadian food controller's suggestion that hotels and restaurants institute two meatless days a week. "And limiting hotel menus to two or three courses is a fine idea."

The food controllers of Canada and the United States will work in mutual harmony and understanding. Hon. W. J. Hanna, the Canadian food controller and Mr. Herbert Hoover have known each other for some years.

Britain in twelve months will have to import five months' supplies, according to the statement by Kennedy Jones, director general of food economy, Great Britain. His calculation included the cereals at present on hand, the rate of submarine losses, the new tonnage to be available and the result of the campaign to eliminate food waste. Canada and the United States are looked to for the five months' supplies necessary to be imported.

"It is in the homes of the province of Ontario that the great battles we are to face will have to be fought and won," declares Sir William Hearst, premier of Ontario, referring to the food controller's food conservation campaign. Premier Hearst's words apply to all Canada.

"At first the call was for men, munitions, and money," says food controller Hanna. "Now the cry is for men, munitions and food."

"Food controllers in the States and Canada were appointed in order that the men at the front might be fed," says Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian food controller. "In order that those behind at home should not go hungry; in order that Great Britain and her Allies should not have to retreat from the enemy for want of food."

The Allies, including Great Britain, France and Belgium need 460,000,000 bushels of imported wheat. North America will have to supply it.

Memory Comes Back Again

Three Years of Blank Before Famous War Mystery Is Solved in London

A soldier in a London hospital, wounded in October, 1914, in the retreat from Mons, who had lost his memory completely and had never been identified, has "come back" after nearly three years and a famous war mystery has been solved.

The man's picture was printed recently and was seen by Joseph Butler, of London. He suspected that it was his brother and sent an old friend to visit the mystery man. The moment the visitor entered the room the patient recognized him and called cheerily, "Hello Jack. Come and sit here and talk with me." He was identified by the visitor as John Butler and later the brother, Joseph, confirmed this.

The only fact concerning himself that John Butler had been able to recall was that he had belonged to a Cornwall regiment. At the hospital he was known as John Mason. He is now on the road to complete recovery.

Improved Conditions

Western Canada's Prosperity Shown in Bank Clearings

The cities and towns of Western Canada continue to show increased bank clearing returns. July figures show an increase of $8,404,475, or almost five per cent. at Winnipeg, Manitoba, over the corresponding month of last year. At Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, there is an increase of 33 1-3 per cent. over July last year, and at Calgary, Alberta, a comparison of the two periods shows an increase of almost fifty per cent. Similar reports have come to hand from other places in Western Canada. These increases are not altogether due to the high prices of wheat; there has been, and still is, great activity in every branch of agriculture, stock raising, sheep raising, dairy farming and so on, which has increased the purchasing power of the farmer, resulting in improved business conditions all round.

Always Something More

There is no end, indeed, to making books or experiments, or to travel, or to gathering wealth. Problem gives rise to problem. We may study forever, and we are never so learned as we would be. We have never made a statue worthy of our dreams. And when we have discovered a continent, or crossed a chain of mountains, it is only to find another ocean or another plain upon the farther side. In the infinite universe there is room for our swiftest diligence and to spare.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Rather Personal

Tingler—Jack, that's the second time I've heard you use the phrase "aching void." I wish you would tell me how a void can ache?

Jack—Well, not to speak of a hollow tooth, don't you sometimes have a headache?

FUTURE OF THE FLYING MACHINE AFTER TERMINATION OF THE WAR

THE DAWN OF THE AIR AGE IS APPROACHING

It Is Believed That It Will Be Feasible To Operate Heavier-Than-Air Flying Machines Which Will Carry Fifty Passengers At An Average Speed Of One Hundred Miles Per Hour

The remarkably rapid evolution of heavier-than-air flying machines, during the three years of the war, naturally suggests the question of applying the war potentiality of this modern invention to some practical use in the next interval of peace. This attractive subject of conjecture is the theme of an interesting article by two British writers in the July number of The Contemporary Review. In their opinion it will be feasible to build, immediately after the war, passenger aircraft, each of which will carry twenty-five or fifty people at an average speed of nearly a hundred miles an hour; these to be followed later by larger craft, fitted with motors developing thousands of horse-power, which should attain a speed of from two hundred to three hundred miles. The potentiality of the airplane is unquestionable; its evolution for peace purposes and service is a matter of co-operation among inventors, organizers, and capitalists.

Some of the possibilities of achievement in travelling are more than interesting. Instead of a business man consuming seven hours in travelling by sea and rail between London and Paris, he will be able to make it comfortably in two. The time needed for crossing the Atlantic and returning between Britain and America will be reduced to forty-eight hours. A Russian business man may embark on an airplane at Petrograd in the morning and find himself in London the same evening, avoiding all frontier delays, the use of passports, and other irritating and delaying obstacles. These and other illustrations are no longer the figments of the visionary; they are quite within the feasibilities of practical life. The collaborating aviators—Claude Graham White and Harry Harper—are practical men, and their speculative foreshadowings are well within the bounds of moderation.

The question of comparative risk, as among modes of travelling by land, sea, and air, respectively, is dealt with, and so is the need of a common speech, like Esperanto, as a means of cosmopolitan communication. The danger from accidents, such as collisions or explosions, is even now hardly greater in the air than it is on the sea or land, and in the long run it may be very much less. As in the case of an ocean liner, which is driven by many engines and boilers, some of which may be out of use without any worse effect than lessening the speed of the vessel, so the airplane of the future will be fitted with multi-engines driving a number of independent propellers.—Toronto Globe.

Restoration Of Territory Must Be First Move

Germans Fast Losing Confidence in Ability to Stand Another Winter

A London dispatch to the New York Sun reads:

"If Berlin, under the pressure of Austria and the disaffetced elements in Germany, put forward a serious, direct peace proposal in the autumn, in order to avoid another winter of war, as is almost universally expected here, it is likely to get a cold reception in London and Paris, unless it promises definitely and positively the restoration of all conquered territory, including Alsace and Lorraine and ample indemnity for the damage done.

"It is beyond question that the Germans are fast losing confidence in the ability to withstand another winter of war. Reports to this effect are coming with increasing frequency from a variety of sources. Thus the Amsterdam Visscherij Courant, after citing other testimony, says:

"'We saw a letter today from a big German manufacturer who has often visited the kaiser, saying that peace can be expected speedily. Last week another German of considerable importance declared that Germany does not intend to begin a new winter campaign because the country is unable to carry it through to the end.'

"In proportion, however, as German necessities, hopes and plans for peace increase Great Britain and France stiffen in the resistance to peace proposals which are not accompanied by an initial assurance of restoration of territories and reparation for losses."

Everybody Violating Regulations

German Food Supply Gets Rapidly Scarcer

Reports from Germany show the steady disintegration of national confidence in the food supply. The Berlin trade unions visited Chancellor Michaelis, demanding more food, and received assurances which the Chancellor later had to admit could not be redeemed.

The workers then demanded that the representatives of the Miners' Union in the Prussian food controller's office memorialize the Chancellor, threatening immediate reduction in the coal output unless there was more food throughout the country.

Undersized potatoes are being dug extensively and sold at extravagant prices, injuring the crop prospects. Others than consumers must not buy more than two pounds of fruit are being disregarded utterly, the people buying all they possibly can and frequently destroying it when it is rumored the inspectors are liable to investigate.

The rich buy and hide all they can get, leaving the markets bare when the poor apply.

A Dusseldorf paper declares everybody is violating the regulations, even cities competing to obtain and store supplies; exporting districts prohibiting exportation and importing districts offering extra prices. The municipality of Bremen offered potato growers of Hanover an enormous price for new potatoes. The Hanover food authorities promptly threatened to prohibit exports unless the Bremen offer be withdrawn.

Long ago the food controllers promised to increase the bread ration on August 15 and said there would be no reduction in meat rations until then. Now it is announced that the promise cannot be kept. The bread ration will remain stationary and the meat ration will be reduced sharply. Recently Saxony sharply reduced the meat ration, causing intense Socialist dissatisfaction.

The Critical Proofreader

When authors get together they like to tell their experiences with proofreaders writes Elizabeth Jordan in the New York Journal At such times I usually speak up for the proofreader. I know something of his side of the matter. I even know one author who wholly rewrites her stories on the margins of her galley proofs!

Kate Douglas Wiggin tells a good story illustrating how critical a Boston proofreader can be.

In one of her stories she had written this sentence:

"Rebecca sat by the window, chopping hash."

The proofreader put an interrogation mark after it. Then he added in pencil, this suggestion:

"As hash is the finished product, was she not, instead, chopping meat or potatoes?"

When the author rallied from the effect of the comment, she wrote her answer under the question:

"There is a psychological moment when the meat and potatoes blend into hash. It was this moment I had in mind!"—The Typographical Journal.

A Large Cattle Deal

A transaction involving over 4,000 head of cattle and grazing rights on several thousand acres of land in the Blood Indian Reserve, in Southern Alberta, has just been closed, the consideration being almost half a million dollars. This is one of the largest deals of the kind that has ever been closed in Alberta, and, together with other deals which have taken place recently, furnishes evidence of the keen interest that is being displayed in one of the most profitable industries of Western Canada.

"An emergency always brings forward a man to meet it."

"I don't know about that. Many's the time I have seen my hat blow down the street while strong men stood by and simply laughed."—Washington Star.

Rifle's Day Not Over—

Is Still a Valuable and Dangerous Weapon

The overwhelming position in the war picture occupied by the big guns the machine guns and Lewis guns, the importance of trench mortars, hand grenades, bombs, rifle grenades and other accessories of trench warwarfare, make some men think that the day of the rifle as an important adjunct to success in battle is well-night past.

Such is not the case. Those of us who can remember the brave advances of the Prussian Guard at Ypres, when they marched in battalion formation right up the Menin road, straight at our trenches—on one occasion, if not more, marching to almost sure death at the goose step—know the value of accurate, rapid rifle fire. So do these Prussian guardsmen, if any of them are still alve. Not many of them were left when the broken waves of gray were swept back, like leaves by an autumn wind.

The rifles did most of it. Machine guns we had, to be sure, but woefully few of them. Those that we had were overworked to a point that made us wonder, not when they jammed, but when they worked long without jamming. The rifle in the hands of a man who can shoot straight and shoot with great rapidity, is a wicked weapon still; and the vaule of cold steel, though it is not a subject on which men who have seen it used love to dwell, has not, so far as I can see, changed greatly, if at all, in the three years of grim war in Europe.

A Ypres in England

How many people interested in the Ypres offensive know, by the bye, that there is (or was) a Ypres in England? On the Sussex coast, near Rye, there still stands the Norman structure Ypres Tower. Reference to this 12th century edifice is to be found in Mr. E. H. Moorhouse's book "The Sussex Coast," and it is interesting to know that the Sussex tongue long ago adopted the easy pronunciation of "Wipers," thought by most people to be an invention of our present-day fighting men. Ypres Castle, of which the existing tower was the keep, was formerly the residence of William de Ypres, Earl of Kent, and considered by Richard Lionheart to be one of the greatest safeguards for the security of the kingdom.—London Daily News.

Take Nothing for Granted

We are at war with the most merciless and inhuman nation in the world. Hundreds of thousands of its people in this country want to see America humiliated and beaten to her knees, and they are doing, and will do, everything in their power to bring this about. Take nothing for granted. Energy and alertness in this direction may save the life of your son, your husband or your brother.—Providence Journal.

By experiment with sugar beets, it has been proved that plants growing close to the ground thrive better when planted in rows running from east to west rather than from north to south. While the per cent. of gain is not large, especially in a temperate climate, it costs the farmer nothing to reap this slight benefit.

The Wainwright Star

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT "THE STAR" OFFICE, MAIN STREET, WAINWRIGHT

O. R. MORRISON — PROPRIETOR
A. D. FERGUSON — MANAGER

Subscriptions
Dominion of Canada, $1.50 per year paid in advance, United Kingdom and foreign countries, $2.00.

Advertising Rates
Contract rates for display advertisements supplied on application.
Classified Advertising—Local, Strayed, etc.—not exceeding 5 lines, 50c for first and 25c for each subsequent insertion, payable in advance.
Legal and Municipal Advertising, 12c per line for first, and 8c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Business Pointers set as ordinary reading matter, 5c per line for each insertion. (For contract advertisers only.)

Accounts
Contract—Rendered monthly.
Transient—Cash with order.

Advertising Copy
All changes for contract advertisements must reach the office not later than Monday noon.
Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

WAINWRIGHT, ALTA., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5th 1917

SCHOOL DAYS PARENTS AND TEACHERS

THE FLAG is flying once more on the school buildings after the summer holidays. This is a sign to all that school work has begun once more and that the boys and girls and especially the teachers, for the coming days, will be the busiest and hardest worked people in the town.

The teacher has one of the hardest positions there is to fill. Sometimes its difficulties are enormously increased by thoughtless parents. Fond mothers are only to apt to cater to the childs every whim regarding the school and the teacher and believe that her child is an angel and that the teacher is the child's worst enemy instead of believing that the teacher is the child's best friend. The teacher is just as much interested in the child's mental development as the parent and because of particular and superior training has a more enlightened and intelligent interest in the child than the average parent. And so it might not be inappropriate for us to give a little bit of advice to parents while school opening and the getting acquainted with the teachers is still fresh in our minds.

Parents who judge a teacher by tales carried home from school, or who condemn the teacher because their children do not get ahead in their studies, ought to be ashamed of themselves.

The Star would suggest that instead of placing reliance on the children'e tales, you should take the trouble to get acquainted with the teacher. Find out for yourself what sort of a disposition the teacher has and whether she is interested in her work and in her pupils and find out how she deals with the "blockheads", the disobedient, the slow, and the truants. Every teacher is just as interested as every mother in child training, and you may learn from her or be able to help her.

Don't be quick to take the side of your children against the teacher. She is just as anxious as you are that they make good progress in their studies and good record in conduct. If they fail to do so, it most often is the children's fault, the educational system, the lack of equipment or facilities for teaching and not the fault of the teacher.

Children who are never disciplined at home are likely to be disobedient at school. If they do not get enough sleep or lack of good food they can hardly keep up with their studies, and so, fond parent you, too, have a responsibility as well as the teacher.

Teachers are only human and patience is not limitless. Both teacher and patience may become exhausted by some unworth pupil. Parents, therefore, would do well to ally themselves with the teacher in the best interests of the mental development of their children, remembering that much of the pupils success in the school depends on the training of the home.

COMMUNITY SPIRIT AND PATROTISM

IT HAS BEEN well and truly said that loyalty to community interests is a high type of patriotism. Show us the man who is loyal and true to every interest in his community and we will show you in the same individual a man in whom his country can repose absolute confidence in any emergency that calls for his allegiance. On the other hand the man who is carless and unconcerned for the interests of his community will in all probability display the same spirit of indifference toward his government or his state should any serious danger threaten. Much more community loyalty is needed, it will rid us of a lot of selfishness. The man who is continually grumbling about the disagreeable features of his town and puts forth no personal effort to help remedy things, is, of all citizens, the most unworthy. To such we would say "If your town is not worth helping it is not worth living in. If you are not interested in its highest welfare, it would be better without you.

WHY THIS WAR MUST BE FOUGHT TO A FINISH

"THIS WAR ONCE begun must be fought to a finish of decision—a finish that will determine whether or not Germany's point of view is to rule the world" says Professor Kellogh of Leland Stafford University, who was in an official position at the headquarters of the German General Staff and therefore in a position to know" Germany's point of view. Knowing Germany's doctrines he is convinced that the war must be fought to an end and that end the conversion of Germany to be a good Germany or not much of Germany at all.

To know the German point of view in entering the war is to understand why Professor Kellogh believes it must be fought to a finish. Germany's belief is based on Neo. Darwinianism which holds that the human race can only reach its final destiny by a ruthless struggle for existence and the survival of the fittes.

It is the philosphy of the German people that "This struggle not only must go on, for that is the natural law, but it should go on, so that this natural law may work out in its cruelh, inevitable way the salvation of the human species. By its salvation is meant its desirable natural evolution. That human group which is in the most advanced evolutionary stage as regards internal organization and form of social relationship is best, and should for the sake of the species, be preserved at the expense of the less advanced, the less effective. It should win in the struggle for existence and this struggle should occur precisely that the various types may be tested and the best, not only preserved, but put in a position to impose its kind of social organization on the others, or, alternately to destroy and replace them,

Beyond a doubt the Germans believe themselves to be the nation best fitted to survive in its struggle, the nation that should survive, the nation that should impose its social and political organizations of the rest of the world. Other nations of the world cannot accept that viewpoint and such a viewpoint will not allow other nations to live peaceably beside a nation holding that theory.

Because of the German theory back of the struggle it must go on to a finish and some how or other, by the German people themselves, or by the efforts of the allies, Germany must be delivered out of the hands of the men whose theories of world relationships and whose attitude towards other nations are such as they are.

PORTO RICO PROHIBITION

THE PORTA RICANS are Prohibitionists The cost of the government of the little islanders is approximately $11,000,000 and the chief argument used in the campaign against the prohibition was the loss of revenue. But the people of the island put away a traffic which brought them a revenue of $2,000,000, believing despite their poverty, that in doing so that in the long run liquor costs more than it is worth to any people.

Dr. S. E. Wiley
Veterinary Surgeon
Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, University of Toronto
Dominion Civil Service Veterinarian.
Phone 29 Wainwright
Residence, Third Avenue
One block east of the Union Bank

SUBSCRIBE to the STAR

GRANARIES

Come in and see us about your requirements for granaries. If you want

FIR

which makes the **Strongest Granary of all**, one that will last you for years, we can fill your bill with the best grade of **Bone Dry Coast Stock.** If you are figuring on

SPRUCE

for your granaries, come in and see our **Shiplap, which has a full half-inch lap.** This shiplap will never let the daylight through every crack like the ordinary spruce shiplap you have seen, which has only a quarter-inch lap. **It is the BEST Spruce Shiplap ever sold in Wainwright.** We have spruce boards and dimension to match the shiplap for quality. Both our Fir and Spruce were bought a year ago and we are selling it at **less than the present WHOLESALE prices.**

COAL

The Government has advised the public that the coal situation this winter is going to be a serious one. Let us fill your bins now before the price goes up again and while it is possible to get the coal. We are agents for HUMBERSTONE, PEMBINA and TWIN CITY, the best coals in the Edmonton district.

PHONE 10
IMPERIAL LUMBER CO., LTD.

THE O.K. DRAY AND TRANSFER
Successor To H. Dowling

All kinds of heavy and light draying done

WOOD and ICE for sale

PHONE 18
H. PETTIGRAW - - - Proprietor

EDGERTON NEWS

The local bank is soliciting subscriptions to the French Wounded Emergency Fund.

Miss Minnie Maughan has been spending the weeks with her sister Mrs. J. A. Johnson.

The duck shooting is very good here this year and many have had excellent sport since the first.

The wet weather of the week end has hindered harvest operations. Several are anxious to commence threshing as soon as it dries up.

We regret to see the name of Arthur Scott in the casuality list. He was wounded in France during the recent heavy fighting. We are also sorry to hear that Jim Doyle has been gassed.

The Saskatoon Star, under the headline "Experts with one hand" quotes the following from the Lloydminster Times, which we think may interest our readers: "Two motor loads of ladies left Bullville for the show in town last week. The Ladies are full of praise for the careful way in which Mr. Stoddart and Mr. McLeod acted as drivers."

A very pleasant birthday party was held at the home of Mrs. J. A. Johnston at their ranch, north of town, some twenty or more of her friends attended to wish her many happy returns of her birthday. A huge bithday cake decked the centre of the table with a number of candles burning which marked the many pleasant years spent by the hostess. After the serving of an excellent luncheon the party came to a close and allvoted an excellent time.

CHURCH SERVICES

Services at St. Thomas' church next Sunday at usual hours, when Mr. Wilbraham, of Irma, hopes to again conduct the worship in the absence of the vicar. His subject in the evening will be "The Cleansing of the Ten Lepers".

"The Coming Triumph of the Cross—How Shall We Hasten It" This will be the subject of the sermon at Grace Methodist church next Sunday morning, when the pastor, Rev. R.K. Swenerton, will preach. It is a question in the minds of many people whether the world is really growing better or getting worse and this question will be discussed in this sermon. At the evening service the topic will be "The Relation of The Church to Education." This subject is taken in view of the opening of our public schools. Teachers and students of Wainwright and district are particulaly invited to attend. The choir is being re-organized and strengthened now that the holiday period is over and will render special music next Sunday. The hour for the Sunday school has been changed from the hour of 10 in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

NEW
Auto Repair SHOP

We are now open for business and can repair any car that is made and will guarantee our work to be satisfactory on all make of cars.

ALWAYS ON HAND
A full line of accessories for all cars including the latest thing out for
FORD CARS
The BAILY-TRUST BEARING, which replaces the washers and does away with the friction in the rear wheels. Call and see these at our garage. A full line of inner tubes, Pitler Jacks, Yankee Hand Pumps, the best on the market: Blow-Out patches, Spark plugs, Grease retainers, which stops that leak in the rear wheels. North Star ignition batteries.

GASOLINE and OILS

Give us a call and remember that we are in the repair business and will repair any make of car for you.

Maltese Cross Castings **Dominion Tread Casings.**
See us before you buy.

J. HAASE, PROPRIETOR
Cor. Queen and Third Ave. Wainwright, Alberta

Fulfills Every Claim

No furnace can do more than satisfy—but the "Sunshine" furnace absolutely and invariably does satisfy fully and completely when properly installed. Ask our local dealer to show you this good furnace, or write for free booklet.

McClary's SUNSHINE FURNACE
LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER ST. JOHN HAMILTON CALGARY SASKATOON EDMONTON

For Sale by Wainwright Sheet Metal Works

MONEY TO LOAN!

On Improved Farm Lands at 8 p.c.

This is the time of the year when loans are most easily placed. The loan companies have plenty of money and inspectors can see your farm. Have exclusive agency for a number of good companies, who want to place loans in the district. Have also private funds to invest at 9 and 10 p.c. Your application is solicited.

HUMPHREY P. MAY
MAIN ST., Wainwright
CHAMIR, MONDAYS IRMA, WEDNESDAYS EDGERTON, THURSDAY

See Our New Stock Of

Floor Oilcloths, Linoleums Congoleum By the yards, and Congleum Rugs, All Pretty Patterns

Jap Mats 3ft x6 ft Price 50cents
Crex Grass rugs 3ft x 6ft. 2.25
" " " 18 in x 30in 50.

Small Bros.

FLOUR

No. 1 Flour
Whole Wheat Flour
3rd Grade Flour

Bran, Shorts and Feed for sale.

All orders of flour over 100 lbs delivered free of charge.

WAINWRIGHT FLOUR MILL
Walton & Liddle, - Proprietors

DON'T WORRY
about these
HARD TIMES
You can still get a real "Fill up" satisfying meal for **35c.**
THE STATION RESTAURANT
CANADA RAILWAY NEWS CO.

Bargains

THIS WEEK

1 Chevrolet car, just been overhauled, with new tires on.

1 Ford runabout in good running condition. In first class shape.

2 good brood mares with colts at side.

1 good single driver.

1 used Sawyer-Massey threshing outfit. Guaranteed, in good shape and a great bargain. Easy terms.

The Buffalo Barn

Bud Simmerman - - Proprietor

STRAYED—ON the premises of A. G. Weston, (N.E. 1 44 6 4w4) one dark roan steer, small horns, three years old, brand R. S. on left rib, has been on the premises since August, 1916. (correction)

LOST—ONE airedale dog answering to the name of Towser. Finder kindly return to STAR office.

FOR SALE—3 heifer calves and one good milking cow. On account of owners ill health these animals must be sold. Apply to Fred Skinner, 8th Ave East. 9, 15, 16

TENDERS

Tenders will be received up to October 1st, 1917 for the purchase of 120 acres of the S. W. ¼ of Section 5-44-6, West 4th Meridian, and S. E. ¼ Sec. 1-45-7, West 4th Mer, adjoining the townsite of Wainwright. Time not to exceed five years, interest at 6%

The lowest, or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Address tenders to:
G. U. RYLEY,
Land Commissioner,
C. T. P. Dev. Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.

OPTICIAN

EARL L. CORK, JEWELER AND Optician, Optical work a specialty. Expert treatment guaranteed. Main street, Wainwright.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

When will You Save If you don't Save NOW?

Though your salary or income will no doubt increase, so will your expenses—and many find that the latter more than keep pace with the former. Now is the time to start a Reserve Fund—and the Savings Department of the Union Bank of Canada is the place to keep it.

Deposit the extra you have on hand now — you can open an account with any sum, down to one dollar—and draw interest on it.

WAINWRIGHT BRANCH
P. C. HAYMES Manager

AN "S.O.S." CALL FROM FRANCE!

Thousands of wounded and old French peasants are trekking their way back to their former homes in the recaptured portions of France only to find them laid waste in the wake of the ruthless Hun. They are penniless, dejected and destitute. They are calling to their Central Western Canada Allies and to YOU for immediate help. Will their voices be unheard?

French Wounded Emergency Fund

(Under the Authority of the French Government)
President, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught

This fund was founded to render emergency relief to destitute and suffering dependents of French soldiers—to succour the wounded and to rehabilitate families in the recaptured and devastated portions of France.

Your Money is Needed Urgently to Alleviate the Distress and the Suffering in the Districts Being Retaken in the Allies Advance

THE FIRST APPEAL CLOSES SEPTEMBER 17th

Give! Give Generously! Give Today!

Where is there a person in Central Western Canada who would not give willingly to provide provisions, kitchen utensils, tents, etc., etc.? Contributions can be made to any bank. In towns where there is more than one bank, a banking committee will be formed in the interests of the French Wounded Emergency Fund, who will forward all contributions to

H. B. SHAW (General Manager, Union Bank of Canada), Organizer, Winnipeg

LET EVERYBODY GIVE SOMETHING NOW



SMALL BROS.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS
COMPLETE STOCK OF FUNERAL SUPPLIES
Prompt and careful attention exercised
ALBERTA BLOCK

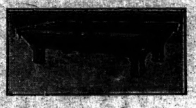
PIONEER MEAT MARKET

We are in the market for live cattle and hogs and will buy every day in the week.

STUART & PETERSON

BUTCHERS AUCTIONEERS
LIVE STOCK DEALERS
Phone 33 - - Wainwright

THE PALACE BILLIARD HALL CIGAR COUNTER



Cigars.

Milanda, Moosing, Trip to Cuba, Solicitor, Baled Havana, Orlandos, Julia Arthur, Almoras, regular 10c. Cigars, Balance of month 5 for 25c.

Hand made Pittsburg stogies, 12 for 25c.

Optimo, a 15c. cigar, balance of month 3 for 25c.

Cigarettes.

Blue Line and Dardanelles; silver tip, reg. 15 for 10c.

Tobaccos.

King Edward and Torpedo, reg. 10c. tins 4 for 25c.
Dominion mixture, regular 25c. tins 20c.
Smilax and Pommeroy chewing plug, regular 10c straight, 3 for 25c.

You need the goods, we need the money

The Palace Billiard Hall

DENTAL

DR. J. W. McQUEEN, DENTIST, graduate of Detroit College of Dental Surgery and of Haskell Post Graduate College of Dentistry. Main office, Alberta Block Wainwright.

MC. CARDELL, BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public and Commissioner, etc. Main street, Wainwright, Alberta.
Edgerton Saturday afternoons.

H. V. FIELDHOUSE, BARRISTER and Solicitor, Notary. Special attention given to the collection of accounts. Office, Second Avenue, Wainwright, Alberta.

HUMPHREY P. MAY, BARRISTER, Solicitor and Notary, Money to loan. Main St., Wainwright, Alberta.

Royal George Hotel EDMONTON

Where you will meet your home town friends

100 beautiful rooms, running hot and cold water. Best service on earth. Situated in the heart of the City within two blocks of Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Depot.

R. E. Noble
Manager 101st. Street

The Wainwright Lodge, I.O.O.F
NO. 45
Meets EVERY Monday in each month in Washburn's Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.
P. C. Haymes, N.G. H. W. McLeod, R.S.

John S. Smith, M. B.
Ch. B.
GLASGOW UNIVERSITY
EDGERTON
OFFICE HOURS 1 P.M.-5 P.M

CREAM SHIPPERS NOTICE

WE HAVE been here long enough for you to know that we give our patrons a square deal and entire satisfaction. We have not changed our business ideals and we can assure you that we do our utmost to please.

SEE US before shipping out of town to people who have no interest in your district.

OUR PLANT is open to inspection and you can see, at any time, how your cream is tested and weighed.

For our standing we refer you to The Union Bank f Canada.

THE MEADOW CREAMERY CO., LTD.

"EASTLAKE" PORTABLE GRANARY

A GRANARY WE CAN RECOMMEND

The dimensions of the "Eastlake" are 12 ft. 5 ins. in diameter by 10 ft. high at eaves. This gives a capacity to eaves of 935 standard Canadian bushels. Filling to the peak adds 80 bushels.

The Most Perfect Granary Ever Produced

THE WAINWRIGHT SHEET METAL WORKS
F. W. FISH, PROP

GET THE BIG THREE FOR $2.25

If you intend buying a small Tractor buy a

PEORIA TRACTOR

Takes the place of horses for every farm operation, and uses cheap kerosine at all loads,—sold by

SAMUEL LEWTHWAITE

At the old premises Opposite the rink

also John Deere Plows, Discs, Wagons, Spreaders, Grinders, Brockville Buggies, Mellotte Cream Separators, Van Slyke Plows.

Ideal For Wash-Day

The Kootenay Range accommodates the wash boiler and still leaves four holes free for cooking. This allows you to serve wash-day dinners that are just as good as other days and doesn't interfere with your laundering. Ask our dealer or write for booklet.

McClary's
KOOTENAY RANGE
LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON

For Sale by W.E. Washburn

DO YOU NEED A

GRANARY

If so, REMEMBER that we carry one of the LARGEST STOCKS of LUMBER on the G. T. P., most of which was NOT ONLY BOUGHT last winter when PRICES were LOW, but was PILED in our yard CAREFULLY on lath to DRY and is now in the best condition to use, for your GRANARY, HOUSE or BARN, as it will not twist or SHRINK.

We have TWO MORE CARLOADS of LIVE-CUT CEDAR POSTS, plenty of SCREEN-DOORS, extra heavy, as well as any other kind of building material.

WE MEET ALL COMPETITORS IN PRICE, and GUARANTEE our material. Bring us your building troubles.

ATLAS LUMBER CO. LTD

"Every Inch a Lumber Yard"
J. WELCH, MANAGER

The Squire's Sweetheart

BY

KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued.)

While they ate, Mrs. Bartlett, who had pushed her veil far enough to enable her to eat without revealing her features, watched Dolly keenly from behind the veil. The brightness of the stove visible through the meshes of the veil. Dolly was very pale, very apathetic. There was a dull look about her, as though she were tired. She ate her meal silently, apparently unknowing what she ate, and except for an occasional inquiry from the man as to what they would prefer to drink, the meal passed in silence. There was so much chatter at the other tables in the salle a manger that their silence might well pass unobserved.

When the meal was over they left the hotel. The rain had left off, although the sky was grey and cold and the damp wind rapped.

Cooper, with his strange politeness, inquired the wishes of his companions as to whether they would walk or drive. They elected to walk for the sake of fresh air. The calcine had been stifling, the salle a manger of the Lion de Flandres steamy.

They went down hill, over the slippery cobbles of the streets, between the high pavements, steam of water in the gutters running with them all the way. At a shop which bore the sign of Au Petit General Cooper stopped.

"Get whatever clothes you require for yourself and your lady; it is a good shop," he said, and handed a ten-pound note to Mrs. Bartlett. "I will smoke my cigar while you are shopping."

While they made their purchases—some warm wraps, a change of clothing, combs and brushes, and a few minor necessaries—Cooper walked up and down outside, concealing his impatience, if he felt any. Now and again a woman, tripping by daintily, her skirts held up on each side, as the Frenchwoman does it, from the wet cobbles, would send a sideways look at the dark handsome face, and in spite of his preoccupation the man was not unaware of those glances, did not fail to respond to them by an amorous glance from the velvety eyes with the mellow whites, after his way with women—a detestable way.

An obviously English party—a white moustached man, well set up and clean-looking, a comfortable matron, and a couple of rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed girls, came into the shop. Having made some purchases, they asked for the whereabouts of the British consulate, and were told. Mrs. Bartlett, waiting for her change from the ten-pound note, listened eagerly for the answer.

Their shopping done, they entered a tram and were carried up to the Remparts. Leaving the tram at its furthermost point, they walked on over hill, to where the ground began to fall again to the level country dotted with its church towers, its steep-roofed villages, its rows of formal poplars marking where the road lay. They went on without asking questions. They had walked quite a long way before Cooper pulled up short. There was a cart of the country, closely hooded over, standing at a corner where four roads met.

The rain had begun again, more hopelessly than ever, and a chill bitter wind blew. There was no shelter in the long straight road. The covered cart was welcome. It was better in it than outside. Perhaps that was why Mrs. Bartlett helped Dolly in so quietly and took a seat beside her under the hood. They sat on hard planks, but it was better than outside; it was comfortable by comparison, their feet in fresh, warm straw. Cooper mounted to the side of the driver. The two men sheltered the interior of the cart from the rain, which blew in their faces. Cooper had lit a cigarette and smoked with an unconcerned air, turning round now and again to ask them if they were comfortable.

On they went in silence, only broken by the cracking of the driver's whip and Cooper's occasional inquiry. The backs of the two men filled up the front of the cart. The driver of the queer-looking cart had a monstrous head, which looked to one side. The curtains were fastened together at the back. Above the heads of the two men nothing was visible but the darkening sky and the driving rain.

It was very cold and draughty inside, although it had seemed warm when they stepped from the bitter mud and rain into the shelter. The seats were hard and the atmosphere intolerably stuffy despite the draughts. Dolly had fallen asleep, leaning against Mrs. Bartlett's shoulder. Mrs. Bartlett nodded, after a time, despite the crampedness of her position, came to with a confused sense of what was happening, and nodded again.

It seemed to her that they had been going on for interminable hours, during which Dolly's head had jerked to and fro against her shoulder while she tried to keep it steady. She awoke to a sense of increased light and air. Cooper and the uncouth driver had got down. The cart had stopped.

While she wondered what was going to happen, Cooper came round to the back, undid the curtains, and announced that they had reached their destination. The cart was standing before a gate in a high wall.

Stiffly they obeyed him and alighted, standing to one side while he gave some money to the driver. There was something the matter with the driver. He seemed to have no control over the muscles of his neck, his mouth fell open, his eyes were without intelligence. There was a smell of the sea in the air, but all detail was blotted out in the pall of the steady rain. The road by which the cart went away, down hill, was apparently a cart track. There were some grey huddled shapes in the mist—sheep. A little bell sounded somewhere close to them—a sheep bell.

The two drew together forlornly, while Cooper fumbled with the lock on the gate, which seemed to give him some trouble. Mrs. Bartlett looked at Dolly, who had begun to come awake and wore a chill and frightened look. In her imagination a question seemed to form itself on the girl's pale lips.

Why did you let him bring me here, away from the world that would have protected me?

Why?

The woman had hardly thought of why. She seemed to realise for the first time that they were in Cooper's hands completely—the last person from the outside world going further and further away from them into the mist that hid all beyond it.

She drew nearer to Dolly, taking her cold hand into a close grasp.

"Nothing shall hurt you, my lamb," she muttered under her breath.

Cooper straightened himself, pulled the key from the lock, pushed at the gate with all his strength, and it opened before him.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Farm House Amid the Dunes

The door shut to behind them as they passed through and they heard the key turn in the lock.

They were in the courtyard of a farm house. All around three sides of the square it formed there were farm buildings. The centre of the courtyard had evidently once been a garden, but now, even in the dusk they could see that the beds were overgrown with weeds. In the centre there was a figure, stained by the weather and broken in places, which might have been St. Roch, for there was a dog by his hand. The figures were almost hidden in the tall grasses, that choked what had once been flowers.

The fourth side of the square was formed by the house itself. It had originally been whitewashed but was now sadly in need of another coat. The lower windows were barred and the bars rusty. A climbing rose had fallen from the walls and lay across the path. The panes were covered with cobwebs. There was not a sign of life. Through the dusty panes one could see that the rooms were black and fireless within. The creeping dusk was over everything.

"It is not so bad," said Cooper, as though he guessed the chill in the hearts of the tired women. He was unlocking the door as he spoke. "I am sorry I did not foresee that we would need a fire. I shall have a fire lit for you in no time. It is not so long since I was here for a flying visit. It is not so unfit to house even Miss Egerton. When I have lit the fire I will fetch whatever you may want from the village."

The door opened with a sudden force, as though it yielded to pressure, and he stood back to let them enter. A chill air, cold as the grave, breathed upon them from the house. Damp, of course, what else could it be? The walls streamed with damp. The room, not an unpleasant one, with its austerity of sanded floor and very little furniture, was apparently reeking with damp. The surface of the mahogany table, the crockery on the dresser, were blurred; the copper and brasses on the wall were dull; the mirror over the mantelpiece was as though it rained there.

"It is not so damp as it seems," Cooper explained. "The house was built with sea sand in the mortar. It always weeps of a wet day."

Dolly stood forlornly shivering in her warm wraps, gazing about her as though she did not know where she was.

"I'll have a fire in a few minutes," Cooper went on. "Take her upstairs. By the time you come down things will be different. I shall have a servant for you presently. You can live like princesses—the ugly and the beautiful."

He laughed unpleasantly, taking up the basket which stood by the hearth and going off with it into outer regions.

(To Be Continued.)

Christian Civilization In Manifest Peril

From an Address by Robt. Lansing, U.S. Secretary of State

My friends, I am firmly convinced that the independence of no nation is safe, that the liberty of no individual is sure, until the military despotism which holds the German people in the hollow of its hand has been made impotent and harmless forever. Appeals to justice, to moral obligation, to honor, no longer avail with such a power. There is but one way to restore peace to the world, and that is by becoming German imperialists by force of arms. For its own safety, as well as for the cause of human liberty, this great republic is marshalling its armies and preparing with all its vigor to aid in ridding Germany, as well as the world, of the most audacious and most unprincipled autocracy which has arisen to stay the wheels of progress and imperil Christian civilization."

The Stones at Baalbek

A writer in the Christian Herald says that he had heard great stories about the pyramids, but that after seeing the stones at Baalbek, those of the great pyramids looked like children's building blocks. In the quarry is a stone on the upper surface of which a troop of cavalry could stand. It is squared on five sides, but not yet detached from the ledge.

The Arab legend is that a female giant was carrying the stone when she heard her baby cry. She dropped it there, and no one has moved it since. If that I by had not cried for its mother, there would be today in the walls of the temple a stone 70 feet long and 15 feet square! Doubtless it will some day justify the amount of work done upon it. At present it helps six hotels, a dozen curio shops, a score of muleteers and a station master.

A Smart Recruit

The officer of the day, during his four of duty, paused to question a sentry who was a new recruit.

"If you should see an armed party approaching, what would you do?" asked the officer.

"Turn out the guard, sir!"

"Very well. Suppose you saw a battleship coming across the parade ground, what would you do?"

"Report to the hospital for examination, sir," was the prompt reply.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" PLUG

A SWEET TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Real Value Of Straw

Putting the Straw Back in the Land Pays Big Interest

Up to a very few years ago there would not an evening pass in the two or three weeks following threshing but what one could see several straw piles burning. The burning of straw pile is a rare thing for farmers prefer to put that straw out to interest on the very best of security. There is no wise thing not to return straw—but it don't do you much good in the stack if you allow the stock to trample it under foot and waste it, or allow it to remain until it rots to the ground. Working around a straw stack is a decided disadvantage, besides you lose the use of that ground during the four or five years necessary for it to get back to good producing condition. You can't afford to burn your straw, you are losing money when you allow it to rot and idly lie in the field—the only thing to do is to feed it or spread it.

Every ton of wheat straw put back on the land increases the fertility of that land to the amount of $2.50. In other words by returning the straw to your fields you are guaranteeing to yourself an increase of at least two bushels of grain more per acre on next year's crop. By burning your straw stack or allowing it to rot in the ground you are actually up in smoke or allowing to stand idle a sum of at least $400. Last year the farmers of the United States invested $100,000,000 in commercial fertilizers in return for the grain crops they had sold off the farm. Straw contains phosphorus and potash which is just as good as gold, and be a saving rather than an expense.

Humus is decayed vegetable matter. A large part of the lands in the central west are already or are coming to be lacking in humus, in fact some parts are starving for want of it. Straw spread on the ground and turned under makes humus. It is humus that makes poor soil fertile; sandy soil more compact; clay soil mellow and open, and every kind of soil better able to hold moisture and produce crops.

Did you ever notice how rank wheat will grow on an old straw stack plot? It generally gets too rank because there is an excess of plant food there. That straw scattered over the whole field would produce a similar effect in a proportionate degree on the entire crop. Phosphorus and potash are present in the straw to a large extent and these the young plants of next season can use; the humus produced helps to make nitrogen and nitrogen is an important constituent of the gluten in the wheat kernel.

The short crop is short this year because much of it was killed last winter by drouth and freezing. Experiments show that straw spread as a mulch on winter wheat will protect the crop and produce more than the cost of spreading. Winter wheat covered with straw does not heave out as badly as does that bare of land and the disasterous effects of the changing weather of early spring are not nearly so noticeable. The straw while on the surface prevents the rapid evaporation of water, but later in the season the humus which it forms serves as a wick to bring up moisture to the little rootlets. Humus formed by straw absorbs a large amount of water in the rainy season and gives it up readily to the growing crops in hot and windy days that follow. Wheat well mulched easily gets an earlier start in spring and keeps that start throughout the season.

Other crops are benefitted as well for there are none which are not made better by a good physical condition of the seed bed. Young clover and alfalfa plants to do their best must have an open loose soil with plenty of moisture. Often the growth of these plants is a matter of soil texture rather than of food and straw will loosen it up and make the soil favorable as well as manure will do it. A cold, damp, soil encourages "clover sickness" while a loose, friable soil makes a strong and healthy growth. Corn land covered with straw in the fall is less liable to washing and blowing in the winter and is looser for cultivation in the spring. No matter what the crop to be grown the man who burns his straw or leaves it to waste, or by returning it to the land he is guaranteeing an increase in his next season's yield.

The hay crop is bound to be short this year in fact next winter's roughage is already being contracted for at prices heretofore unknown. True the stand is good and the yield per acre is in general heavy, but the demand for grain crops has caused many good meadows to be plowed under before their time. Every available bit of roughage must be saved for the winter's feeding and straw can in a large way take the place of the more expensive hay which are so much in demand. As one Kansas farmer remarked, "It is not likely that this country will ever again raise such a crop of roughness that all of it will not be worth saving and saving right."

Straw as a feed has not been valued at its full worth. Oat straw is very rich in carbohydrates than either clover or alfalfa, and is their equal in fat. In protein alone is it deficient, but where hay is lacking the protein can be made up by a judicious balancing of the straw in the ration with grains. Notwithstanding the fact that it is better adapted for ruminants straw may furnish a large part of the fodder ration of work horses with good results, and idle horses may be almost entirely wintered on good straw of some of the cereals. Freely and wisely fed it may make a considerable saving in the wintering of young cattle and fed with silage it helps to make the best of gains on steers. Sheep use straw to even better advantage than cattle for they can more readily pick out the finer parts.

With hay becoming more and more valuable dairymen are recognizing the worth of straw in giving bulk to the ration and are allowing it to replace in part the more expensive leguminous hays. A few energetic dairymen of Washington state have improved the palatability and value of straw as a feed by soaking it in molasses. Straw is not only cheap but abundant and during the past winter by this method they have been making it take the place to a large extent of the more expensive roughages.—C. A. Goss, in Successful Farming.

Absorbing Powers Of Dairy Products

Care Should Be Taken to Avoid Tainted Milk

Dairy products may well be compared to a sponge in their ability to absorb. Just as readily as the sponge takes in water, so does milk, cream or butter take on odors and flavors. These may have gotten in before or after the milk was drawn.

Good hay and grain are said to produce good milk. This is because the avors are desirable and not sufficiently strong to make themselves noticeable in the product. Carrots, onions, and a number of other vegetables on the other hand have strong characteristic flavors which overcome the natural flavor of the milk. Certain vegetables growing in the Alps mountains give a peculiarly spicy odor and flavor to the milk of Swiss cows. Weeds taken into the cow's stomach will be noted plainly in the weedy flavor of her milk. This is especially noticeable in the fall and late summer when pastures are short. Any strongly flavored food is liable to make itself evident in the products of the animal.

After the milk is drawn if it is left standing in the stable for any length of time, it will absorb the various odors and flavors of the stable or feed. Milk set away in cellars where fruit or vegetables are kept will readily take up their flavors. Kerosene or gasoline are especially easily absorbed and the hardest to get rid of after they have once left their taint. Almost anything which has a peculiarly sharp odor or flavor will make itself felt on the condition of any dairy product with which it comes in contact.

The only sure way of having an untainted product is to feed only mildly flavored feeds and keep the stored products at all times in sweet smelling places free from odors.—C. A. G.

The Woolwich Arsenal

As against the 10,000 workers it kept going in peace times, the Woolwich Arsenal now employs over 100,000—a number which is growing still—and as this influx of population to the district demands a proportionate commissariat and accommodation, the organization required to concentrate all this labor and keep it at the fullest pitch of efficiency has been nothing short of superhuman.

An Indiana paper reports that a recent storm "blew down trees that never blown down before." They must have trees there that have been blown down several times.

Canned Chicken

How to Can Chicken for Winter Use by the Straight Pack Method

"Canned chicken" may be made at home in your own kitchen out of the old hens than ought to be killed anyway.

The method of operation for what is known as "straight pack" by the trade is very simple, and is given in detail as follows by Dr. Robt. Barnes chief of the meat and canned foods division, health of animals branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa:

Clean and cut up the chicken; sort out the fleshy portions, such as the legs, thighs and breast.

Break off the protruding portions of the bones in each piece. Pack these fleshy portions in a gem jar or other container, as closely as possible; and salt and pepper (about a teaspoonful of salt and one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper). Fill to within three-quarters inch of overflowing with the liquid that comes from the balance of the chicken, process for preparing which is given below. Place in boiler or other vessel containing warm water and gradually bring to a boil.

For pint jars boil two and a quarter hours; for quart jars boil three and a half hours. For the balance of the chicken, place in kettle and boil till the meat will strip freely from the bones; strip off all meat and pack in jar. Pour thereon the balance of the liquid in the kettle that has not been used in the first jar. If there is not enough liquid to fill the second jar add water. Place in boiler as above and boil as follows: For pint jars, one and three-quarter hours; for quart jars two and a quarter hours.

If desired, the whole of the chicken may be prepared the same as the last part. In all cases take care not to expose the gem jars to a sudden change of temperature. Also, after the jars have cooled off, examine the tops to see that the covers are air-tight.

During the cooking of the product place the glass tops on the sealers, but do not fasten them. Any steam or gas which may be generated will escape. As soon, however, as the process is finished fasten the tops securely.

In Montreal

Moscovitch, Neiderhoppen, Ostroff, Olshitzer, Rabinovitch, Salmanovitch, Schleifer, Stetkoff, Abrams, Bloom, Bernstein, Hoenstein, Hiracovitz, Kamanovitch, Liebol, Shuster, Cousleberg, Nudley, Yaryoslowsky—it might be part of the new voters' list in Petrograd or an extract from the street directory of Jerusalem. Instead of these it is just a few names taken at random from the examination results in Montreal schools. And it is to be noted that the names are generally on the honor roll as well.—Montreal Star.

Judge—It seems to me that you're a good-for-nothing rogue. Have you ever earned a dollar in your life?

Prisoner—Yes, yer honor; I voted for yer once.—Judge.

Saving Young Stock

How One of the Great Food Wastes Can Be Prevented

If the food administrator shall have power to prevent slaughter of infantile domestic animals, and will exercise that power, he can eliminate one enormous waste at a single blow.

An enormous number of calves are slaughtered in this country annually. At present the prices of milk, butter and cheese strongly tempt the owners of cows to dispose of calves as quickly as possible. Add to this the fact that a calf brings a higher price than ever before, it becomes a practical certainty that thousands of them are doomed to an early death.

The effect of this practice is far-reaching. It prevents an absolutely necessary increase in the supply of milk cows, aids the high prices varying of dairy products, checks the increase of livestock on the farms, which thus get too little fertilization, and thus works against grain production.

So, too, gratification of the appetite for "fries" breaks down the efforts to swell the production of eggs and of mature marketable poultry. A fry weighing one pound, would weigh four or five pounds next year and might be an industrious producer of eggs. A heifer calf, worth $15 now, if of good type and quality, would probably be worth $75 a year hence and would soon be a producer of milk.

But so the practice goes on. Though we have united for hundreds of years, in condemnation of the woman who slew the hen that laid for her the golden eggs every day, we are foolishly depriving ourselves of a gain which is day by day assured, actuated by the hope of getting it all in a lump, "All is not gain that goes into the purse." Let the food administrator see what he can do with this, one of our greatest wastes.

Birds of a Feather

It is stated in the German Press that the many ex-convicts now serving in the German land and sea forces have become "right decent citizens" through doing their duty with the colors. Backsliders are rare and their offences slight. One man only recently released from prison has earned promotion to sergeant, by assisting in the recent raid on a private savings bank, perhaps.

The United States geological survey says there were 10,000 tons of potash, valued at $3,500,000 produced in the United States in 1916, ten times the value of the production of 1915. The largest output comes from the Nebraska alkali lakes.

No New Ones Needed

Mr. Chipps, looking up from the paper—"I see the doctors have discovered another new disease."

Mrs. Chipps—"Well, I wish they would stop looking for new diseases long enough to find a cure for my old rheumatism."

The Keeping Of Poultry

Free Handbook on the Keeping, Breeding and Raising of Poultry

A well-nigh perfect handbook on the keeping, breeding and raising of poultry, whether in a large way or a small way, has been issued by the Dominion department of agriculture. The title of the work is "Poultry-Keeping in Town and Country" and its official style is Bulletin No. 89 of the division of poultry, the Dominion poultry husbandman, Mr. P. H. Elford, being the author. In his introduction to the 48 pages of which the bulletin consists, Mr. Elford points out that poultry is suited to all conditions, takes a small outlay to start an interest in, makes regular returns, finds a good market, is cheap to feed, can be made profitable as a side line, and then proceeds to describe the methods that should be followed, and the requirements in backyard, farmyard or any other form of poultry-rearing. With 20 appropriate illustrations, he deals with housing, feeding, choice of varieties, proper and profitable management, selection of birds for mating, hatching and rearing, marketing and in short, everything appertaining to poultry husbandry. As poultry-keeping is a contributing asset only to private gain in both pocket and health, but also to national industry, there should be an exceptionally wide demand for this bulletin, which can be had free by applying to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Fish at Reasonable Prices

Fresh water fish as a material addition to the foods of Canada and the Allies is a question to which food controller Hanna is devoting some of his attention.

A special committee, national in its scope, has been appointed by the Canadian food controller to deal with the question, and a careful study of all its possibilities is being made. Transportation and storage has been assigned to A. Nelson, of Toronto, an expert on these problems.

The first study of the special committee will be to report on the feasibility of providing an ample supply of fresh water fish at reasonable prices to the consumers of central Canada, while giving legitimate returns to the fishermen.

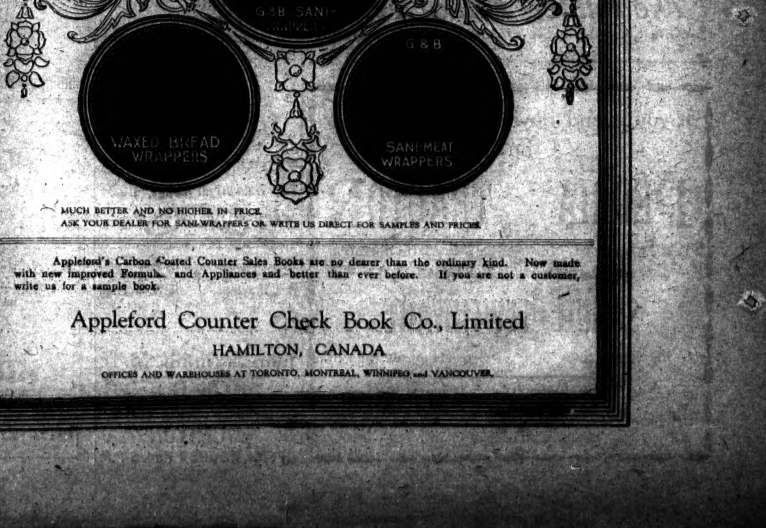
What the World Rejects

Germany might have had her kaiser to the end of time were he always to be a man of peace and a good neighbor, but a braggart kaiser forever plotting against the freedom of his neighbors, and possessed of the terrible power to invade their territory and ravage and destroy, that the world will not have. So the war that began by the taking up arms of the malefactor and disturber of the peace has become a war to crush imperialism in its highest seat, to make the people the controllers of their destinies. There can be peace until the people rule.—New York Times.

APPLEFORD'S

SANI-WRAPPERS

Our papers are cleansed, treated and purified with Refined Paraffine Waxes and Disinfectants.
They add to the Freshness, Cleanliness and Purity of your goods.
They preserve the Color and Quality of Fresh and Cooked Meats and are Germ-proof, Moisture-proof and Grease-proof. They will not stick to the Meat.



MUCH BETTER AND NO HIGHER IN PRICE.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR SANI-WRAPPERS OR WRITE US DIRECT FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

Appleford's Carbon Coated Counter Sales Books are no dearer than the ordinary kind. Now made with new improved Formula and Appliances and better than ever before. If you are not a customer, write us for a sample book.

Appleford Counter Check Book Co., Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA
OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER.

Lantic SUGAR

was a favorite name among the long-forgotten food products of half a century ago, just as it is among the live ones of to-day. Only exceptional quality can explain such permanent popularity.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Made in one grade only—the highest!

What England Is Doing

American Paper Inclined to Give Credit Where Credit Is Due

A correspondent inquires solicitously whether The Star thinks England is doing her share. From the tone and temper of the letter it seems to have been written by a gentleman with a very red face who thumped the table between sentences.

It is a familiar question, put usually by someone who thinks George Ade still King of England and that the chief ally of this country would be usually refers to as Perfidious Albion) is the Money Devil. Usually, authority as this may be traced the statements that England is allowing her allies to bear the chief burden of the war. That, we are told with a wink, has always been the British policy. England lets her allies do the work and then takes the spoils for herself. Didn't she stand on the side lines until Europe had worn Napoleon down and then step in at Waterloo just in time to capture the prize?

Perhaps it is too much to expect that our superior knowledge would be impressed with the statements made by Premier Lloyd George in Paris speech. He gave figures showing that England had enrolled 5½ million soldiers and 1½ million seamen, in addition to the millions furnished by the British dependencies. He showed that England, despite her submarine losses, had turned over two millions tons of shipping to her allies and that the new building for next year would amount to four million tons. Back of the battle line, he said, England had five million workers turning out the material of war.

If these figures convey no impression of British activity those of Mr. Bonar Law, the chancellor, may make them more concrete. He stated in parliament in moving the new credit (the nineteenth of the war, bringing the total up to 25 billion dollars) that England's expenditure was now close to 34 million dollars a day. Former chancellor Mc-Kenna estimated in March that this is four times England's daily income. Nor is England looking out for herself alone in providing these huge figures. She has advanced more than five billion dollars to her allies.

It will be some little time yet before we, the United States, will have done enough to warrant our beginning to inquire as to what England and France are doing.—Kansas City Star.

Minard's Liniment for sale Everywhere.

Why Russia Likes Kerensky

His Democratic Manner Strongly Appeals to the People

Two Russian soldiers were sitting in a waiting room in Petrograd a few weeks ago, hoping for an interview with the minister of war, Alexander Henry Suydam. The door of an inner office was suddenly thrown open, and a man of middle height with close clipped brown hair, staring eyes and a sullen mouth, stuck his head out.

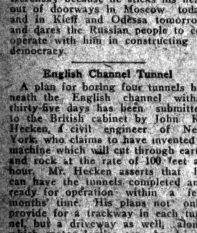
"Come on, comrades," he cried in a rough voice. The soldiers arose, shook hands and went inside.

That was Kerensky—Alexander Feodorovitch Kerensky—Russian minister of war. That was Kerensky who lately led the Russian armies in an offensive across Galicia, who has kept the Russian revolution within bounds, who has thwarted all factions by offending none.

Russia has had enough of imposing personalities, and Russia likes Kerensky because he sticks his head out of doorways in Moscow today and in Kieff and Odessa tomorrow and dares the Russian people to cooperate with him in constructing a democracy.

English Channel Tunnel

A plan for boring four tunnels beneath the English channel, which thirty-five days has been submitted to the British cabinet by John K. Hecken, a civil engineer of New York who claims to have invented a machine which will cut through earth and rock at the rate of 100 feet an hour. Mr. Hecken asserts that he can have the tunnel completed and ready for operation within a few months' time. His plans not only provide for a trackway in each tunnel, but a road for motor trucks which motor lorries can be driven from England to the supply bases in France without breaking bulk.



The Plaint Of The Germans

Have Been Cheated Out of Fruits of Victory

During the patriotic celebration in the German reichstag, Deputy Lorinhoven, reviewing the three years of war, is quoted by Vorwaerts as saying:

"If, nevertheless, these unexampled German successes, which in earlier times would long ago have brought peace, have not carried us into further, it is because the general world political and economical situation operates only in favor of our enemies, who have been able to enlist help from their ever-growing number of allies. This aid has enabled them to carry on the war until the present day, and as it has come about that our soldiers have been really cheated out of the fruits of their victories."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Better, Not Less, Buying

Buy as much as you need, when you need it. But buy intelligently, carefully, wasting neither your own money nor another's time. Better buying, not less buying, should be our new shopping slogan.—New York Tribune.

Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant:—

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 50 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our position and well equipped plant in this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

We make a specialty of Carbon Back or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate books. On these and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Leaf Books, we number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No order is too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

We have connections with the largest paper mill in Canada, ensuring an ample supply of the best grade paper used in counter check books. You are therefore assured of an extra grade of paper, prompt service and shipments.

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed; Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, etc.

Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers used as a meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8x11 size in 100M quantities and upwards, are very low considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock.

Our machinery and equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

APPLEFORD COUNTER CHECK BOOK COMPANY, LTD.
Hamilton, Canada.
Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Americans in Canada

A ridiculous rumor is in circulation on the American side of the boundary, to the effect that persons entering Canadian territory run a risk of being conscripted into the Canadian military service. This report, ludicrous as it is, is said to have to some extent the effect of keeping American tourists from visiting Canada. As much publicity as possible should be given to contradictions of this rumor. While most tourists would not take such a report seriously, there are some who, hearing a rumor of this kind may allow themselves to be influenced by it to the extent of supposing that they might, in Canada, be subjected to some inconvenience.—Vancouver Sun.

Britain's Coming Air Fleet

No fewer than a hundred factories are engaged on some process or other connected with the construction and equipment of the flying machine, in Great Britain, according to a statement issued by Dr. Addison. output is increasing by leaps and bounds. It, for the purpose of comparison, you put the number of airplanes produced in May, 1916, at 100, then in May of this year the number rose to rather more than 300.

To meet the demand for labor, special schools have been started all over the country.

Saskatchewan Homestead Map

Valuable Publication Can Be Obtained From the Government

A new edition of the Saskatchewan homestead map, a most beautiful publication both from the standpoint of the settler and the businessman, has just been issued by the natural resources intelligence branch of the department of the interior. The primary object of the map is to afford reliable information to the prospective settler as to lands open for location.

The color scheme adopted in former editions of the map has been simplified in this, the 15th edition. The land has been divided into two main classes. The first of these represents that which has been already patented and the second shows that which was entered for but not yet been patented. In addition to these divisions the various colors indicate forest reserves, Dominion parks, timber berths, grazing leases, Dominion land offices, and coal areas, areas uncolored and shown as surveyed are available for settlement. Another very important feature shown is the precise location of the railroads—those great arteries of trade—while other important features such as the position of lakes and rivers are also indicated.

Application to the superintendent of the natural resources intelligence branch of the department of the interior, Ottawa, will procure a copy free of charge.

Women and Asthma. Women are numbered among the sufferers from asthma by the countless thousands. In every climate they will be found helpless in the grip of this relentless disease unless they have availed themselves of the proper remedy. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought new hope and life to many such. Testimonials, sent entirely without solicitation, show the enormous benefit it has wrought among women everywhere.

"Hindenburg Peace" Tract

It Tells Germans the Allies Will Demand $4,000,000,000 a Year

A copy of one of the circulars being distributed all over Germany by the advocates of the "Hindenburg peace"—that is, more territory and indemnities for the Kaiser—has been obtained through neutral sources by The London Daily Mail.

Headed "Appeal to German Men and Women!" it starts with an "admonition": "Do not remember what Germany's enemies have in store for a defeated Fatherland. Besides great tracts of German territory the foe demands free of charge and to enslave the German working classes for his own enrichment. Think of it! Before the war the German imperial debt amounted to only $14.75 per head. If Germany accepts a peace without annexations and indemnities the debt will amount to $625 per head, while one hundredth of every citizen will be quintupled!"

After setting forth that it is the duty of every true German, whether Socialist or banker, to insist upon a strong German peace, for the sake of a healthy future internal development, plenty of work, good wages, and universal national warfare," the appeal concludes:

"Our victory is nearer than ever. The war clock stands at 5 minutes of 12. England's fateful hour will soon strike. Already the Englishman, our greediest and basest enemy, is beginning to feel the pangs of hunger. Only a little while longer and the Englishman, when he realizes that he is himself about to suffer the death by starvation, which he had planned for us, will cry for an understanding.

"Then, German soul, be mercilessly hard! Let there be no peace at any price—even though, with all the crops all over the world will not bring us a single extra grain of sustenance and could only result in lifting the blockade. Let each one think only of the future, of his own existence, which comes before any international brotherhood! Let the voice of the German man and woman ring out as loudly as possible in demanding a peace which will compel an enemy who has rejected with scorn all our peaceful efforts to make full reimburse us richly for all our sacrifices! German men and women! You are warned! Act accordingly!"

A man of notoriously bad character residing in a village wished to emigrate. To obtain assistance from the emigration commissioners one must have a character, and the man accordingly asked one from the neighbors. Everybody was anxious to be rid of him, and everybody therefore testified to his excellent reputation. No one was more astonished than the man himself at this result and after looking at it big certificate with its long list of signatures, he said, "Well, I had no idea I was so much esteemed in the neighborhood. I think I shall stay."

"Do you believe that honesty pays?"

"Most assuredly! though I will admit that it is very modest in its rate of compensation."

The Great Lakes Have Their Legends

Tales of Inland Waters Will Make Literature, Says Writer

Some day the Great Lakes are going to contribute a glorious share to the literature of America, says Geo. W. Stark, in a recent issue of the Outlook. Until now they have been unhonored and unsung, except in some isolated cases where the poet or the romancer has sought his audience in vain. All of the romance of the age is not contained in the Atlantic or the Pacific. The Great Lakes are rich in romance, History and legend here joined hands to weave a thrilling tale of native around this enchanted country. Indian tradition clusters thick about it. Three nations struggled for dominion over the lake country, and today the flags of these three countries—England, France and the United States—are joined in fraternity against a common enemy. Innumerable shipwrecks have contributed their black pages to the story of the inland seas. The thrill of storm on sea, of struggle with the elements in the blackness of a Lake Superior night, of glorious victory or brave defeat, remains to be recorded fittingly.

What chronicle contains a more fascinating record than the narrative of the voyage of exploration made by Rene Cavelier de la Salle in his good ship the Griffin, the first sailing vessel to venture forth on the Great Lakes. In 1679 this ship, captained by the intrepid Frenchman, sailed in fortune and manned by a merry crew of voyagers, with several Jesuit zealots, sailed the length of Lake Erie, up the Detroit River, Lake Huron on a voyage of adventure and discovery. The Griffin was lost on its return voyage. La Salle, who had remained in the New Country, never heard of it again. The first mystery of the Great Lakes had been recorded. For the Great Lakes hold their own grim record of tragedies.

It is interesting to note that no similar area of any ocean, if suddenly stripped of its volume of water would expose to human gaze a larger number of sunken ships or more valuable cargoes than lie at the bottom of these inland waters. A record, kept between the years 1878 and 1898 reveals the startling fact that in that period 5,999 ships were wrecked on the Great Lakes, and 1,093 of these were total losses. The loss of cargo during the score of years was nearly 8 million dollars.

Some of these vessels disappeared almost as mysteriously as did the Griffin in the brave old days of exploration. They were never heard from again. No wreckage floated to the shore. The Great Lakes hid well their secrets. Navigators of the northern lakes insist that there are portions of Lake Superior where it is impossible to find the bottom. The superstition is that some ships that have gone down in its seas are held forever in this unfathomable pit beneath the waters.

Like the sailors of the salt seas, the men who navigate the inland waters are a superstitious lot. At most every wreck that marks the history of the lakes is the inspiration of some weird, fantastic story that by frequent repetition assumes the dignity of truth in the sailor's readiness mind. One such superstition that is firmly rooted in the minds of all Great Lakes navigators concerns the mysterious wreck of the Bannockburn.

She was a big, powerful freighter, carrying a crew of twenty-two men. She cleared Duluth on a day in the late fall. What happened to her will never be known. She went out in the morning, and was last sighted the next evening. That was the end. Not one of her crew was ever found. For more than a year the chill waters of Lake Superior guarded well their secret. Then one day an oar was found floating along the driftwood of the bleak north shore. A piece of tarpaulin was wrapped securely around it, and when this was removed it was found that the word Bannockburn was scraped into the wood. The story is all that remains today to tell the story of the missing freighter.

According to the queer twist given the story by the superstitious of the inland seas, the Bannockburn is supposed to be the Flying Dutchman of the Great Lakes. Sometimes at night when the chill north wind sweeps across the swollen bosom of Lake Superior and the stinging "ice devils" fill the air, the lookout on some lonely point of land is loudly to his companion and points to where he imagines the Bannockburn, all white with ice and ghostly in the darkness, is slipping through the black mystery of the lake.

The history of the Great Lakes is punctuated with thrilling narratives such as this one. There are brighter chapters that tell of heroic rescues made by dint of dauntless courage and super-human effort.

Haig Was Once Rejected

Had Much Trouble in Being Admitted to the Army

Unlike most professional soldiers of the British army, Sir Douglas Haig is a university man. He was graduated from Oxford, where he was renowned at Brasenose College for his prowess on the cricket and football fields, as well as on the river, rather than as a student. He had much difficulty in getting into the army, having been turned down by the medical examiners as color blind. Possessed of means, he involved the assistance of the leading oculists in England, France and Germany, without avail, and was equally unsuccessful in all his endeavors to secure reconsideration of his case or an exception in his favor by the military authorities.

At last he had the good fortune to attract the attention and to arouse the good will and sympathy of the old Duke of Cambridge, then the head of the army, and he gave special orders admitting Haig to Sandhurst, with the promise of a commission in the calvary after he had gone through the necessary training there. Had it not been for the Duke Sir Douglas Haig, now at the head of the largest British force ever assembled under one command, numbering as it does some 2,000,000 men, would have been kept out of the army and condemned to a civilian career.—By the Marquise de Fontenoy.

She—You can form no idea how bright my little girl is. She repeats every word I say.

He—She must get frightfully tired.—Boston Transcript.

Proper Methods Of Butter Making

Why Creamery Butter Is Preferred to Dairy Butter

Few people trouble themselves about the reason that creamery butter is to be preferred to dairy butter, but by way of introduction to Bulletin No. 53 of the dairy and cold storage branch, Ottawa, Dairy Commissioner Ruddick furnishes an explanation. Incidentally he also points out that a good deal of damage is done to the trade by inferior dairy butter. The following, which Mr. George H. Barr, chief of the dairy division, is responsible, in concise terms describes the whole process of butter making, tells the utensils that should be used and how they should be used, gives the results of experiments with the separator as regards temperature and rotations and specially deals with the care of cream in cooling and preparing for churning and in pasteurizing gives expert counsel to sellers and buyers of cream, points to the advisability of attractive packing in parchment paper. He also points out the requirements of the law in branding, marking and supplies practical hints on care of the utensils. Finally, he tells in terse terms how to get the best results in churning, working and packing butter, and a blue print of the plan for a dairy that is given can be had free by application to the dairy commissioner, or the Publication branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

If Miller's Worm Powders needed the support of testimonials they would be got by the thousands. Any mothers who know the great virtue of this excellent medicine. But the powders will speak for themselves and in such a way that there can be no question of them. They act speedily and thoroughly, and the child to whom they are administered will show improvement from the first dose.

A Family Reunion

The Real Englishman Now Meets the Real American

As an American minister, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newton, now pastor of the City Temple, London, very truly says in a recent article in the Pall Mall Gazette: "America enters the arena with no undue claims, indulges in no illusions; but, as regards the ultimate outcome, without a shadow of doubt. No man can foretell what effect this alliance between the United States and England may have upon our future relations. The entry of America is like a family reunion of those who have been living apart for a while. You will presently meet a new kind of American. You are already familiar with the 'globe-trotter,' the 'get-rich-quick' and the speculator. Now, the real American is going to meet the real Englishman. They are going to stand side by side in the trench and on the fighting line. This means unpredictable things—things impossible by any formal political allegiance."

FIGHTING FOR HAPPINESS

When you get into a frame of mind that makes life seem one tiresome duty after another, with no pleasure in it; when ill-health seems to take all the joy out of life and you worry over things that are really not worth worrying about, then your nervous system is becoming exhausted and you are on the way to a general breakdown in health. In this condition your health and happiness is worth fighting for and good, rich, red blood is what your system needs. It is a hopeless task to try to restore your health while your blood is deficient either in quantity or quality. And remember that no medicine can be of any use to you that does not build up your weak, watery blood.

To build up the blood and strengthen the nerves there is one remedy that has been a household word for more than a generation—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is the actual mission of these pills to make new, rich, red blood, which strengthens the nerves and carries its cargo of life to every part of the body. They give you a new appetite, make sleep refreshing, put color in the lips and cheeks, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling that oppresses so many people. If you want to experience new health and happiness give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Bees at Experimental Farms

Bees are now kept at fourteen of the Dominion experimental farms, namely: Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and the following branch farms: Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Nappan, N.S.; Kentville, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; St. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.; Cap Rouge, Que.; Brandon, Man.; Indian Head, Sask.; Lacombe, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; Agassiz, B.C.; and Sidney, B.C. At all these stations, with the exception of Indian Head where bees have not been kept sufficiently long to produce definite results, honey-keeping has been found to be profitable. Lethbridge alfalfa has proved the principal source of surplus honey. At Brandon, Lacombe and Invermere, bees have always been wintered. At the remaining stations, alsike or white clover are the principal, but by no means the sole, sources.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 60c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Caring For Eggs

There are many egg farmers who are negligent in their modes of caring for eggs. You can't fool the egg dealer who knows his business, for the care you give an egg is registered on its inside.

Too many poultrymen care little for the quality of eggs when produced. Their aim seems to be quantity to the utter neglect of quality, yet no one can make a big success of poultry work without study of the care of eggs.

MAKE MONEY BY SAVING MONEY
The simplest and best method of saving money ever devised.
EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Write for pamphlet today.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Amalgamation Of Irrigation Bodies

Project, Is Advisable, Says President at Close of Convention at Maple Creek

In his closing remarks before the Western Canada Irrigation association convention, President Motherwell made reference to the apparent advisability of amalgamation of the International Irrigation congress and the International Dry Farming congress. Dry farming and irrigation are simply different methods of providing moisture to the soil and the problems of the dry farmer and irrigator are allied and in many cases the same. Mr. Motherwell also intimated that so far as one member of the government could pledge his government, he would assure the Western Canada Irrigation association of continued support from the province of Saskatchewan, and if legislation was required in connection with building and allocation of cost of reservoirs for irrigated districts in the province, it would be taken up by the executive officers to promote necessary legislation just as soon as conditions required.

Resolutions adopted by the convention at its concluding session included a resolution calling on the government to accept sole responsibility for the settlement and upon the welfare of the empire's soldiers and sailors and pledged support of the association to that end. Another resolution requested the minister of the interior to investigate what steps are necessary and to inaugurate a definite policy towards reforestation of Cypress Hills forest reserve for the purpose of regulating stream flow in the territory affected.

The convention resolved to urge upon the Dominion government and the government of British Columbia the importance of making necessary appropriation and necessary steps to continue without interruption gauging streams of water supply. It also endorsed the general principles of resolutions passed at the recent better water convention at Lethbridge.

A resolution directed the attention of the public health departments of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan to supervisions which will prevent the pollution of waters in irrigation ditches.

Another resolution endorses the principle of inter-provincial co-operation between western provinces in consumption of home products, and pledges the association toward encouragement for such co-operation. An invitation from the Nelson board of trade to make that city the next convention centre was unanimously accepted.

The possibilities of fruit raising on the prairies were discussed before the convention by Mitchell of Calgary. He paid tribute to the work of D. W. Buchanan, of Winnipeg, in developing a cherry suitable to prairie conditions, and also in plum selection.

Jas. Johnstone, of Nelson, B.C., pointed out that in the early days it was said that fruit could not be grown at Nelson. In 1915 the gold medal from the San Francisco exposition was awarded to Nelson fruit. He counselled the prairie fruit growers not to be discouraged.

Prof. Dowell, of the department of agriculture in Edmonton, spoke on sheep raising, and P. B. Linfield, director of the Montana agricultural station, led a very interesting discussion on sweet clover. In his closing remarks President Motherwell placed emphasis on the necessity of the greatest possible production from the farms of Western Canada during the coming year. He appealed, not from the point of view of personal gain of prosperity in this country, but from the wider and more serious viewpoint of the responsibility which devolves on the Canadian farmers to maintain the world's food supply. He urged that fall plowing be commenced at the earliest possible moment and be continued as long as the weather permitted.

A German Robber

Prince Eitel Fritz Is Indicted for Theft

In a Paris paper Andre Chevalier, special correspondent of the Intransigeant at the French front, gives a few sidelights on the life of Prince Eitel Friedrich.

During his sojourn at Avricourt in the Oise, the Kaiser's son resided at the Chateau of Comte Baby D'Avricourt. In the mogments when he was not hiding his ponderous form in a shell-proof dugout communicating with the grounds of the chateau by a subterranean passage, this fat, red-faced man with a huge paunch consumed quantities of cabbage."

"He lived a quiet life," adds Mr. Chevalier, "and was troubled once only by a visit from his blustering father.

"In his solitary walks across the country the prince's only companions were melancholy and a dog.

"Sometimes he would take a spade and stolidly turn the ground, perhaps in the hope of finding there treasure to add to the wagonloads of furniture he already had sent far from the dangers of bombardment.

"It was on stavision, however, or mayhap a precautionary measure, for some months after, when the princely furniture mover left the chateau, it blew up, as if by mere chance, with what was allowed to remain there.

"This was the prince's grateful method of paying his bill, and the owner of a chateau in the neighborhood of Compeigne, which was methodically pillaged by the kaiser's son, has laid a formal charge of theft with the French authorities against Prince Eitel."

Timber Resources of Canada

Canada's timber resources are the third largest in the world. The Dominion has a supply of 500,000,000,000 to 800,000,000,000 feet board measure, covering an area approximately of 250,000,000 acres. This estimate only refers to saw timber and does not take into account material suitable for pulp wood, fire wood and poles.

France Now More Glorious

Also Stronger Than When Conflict Started, Says Minister of War

Militarism, the great enemy of progress, actually has been mortally wounded by war itself, says Paul Painleve, the French minister of war, in reviewing the year to date. Minister Painleve's summary follows:

"Three years of war! Imagination at first conjures up mourning and desolation. However, we dare to say that humanity has progressed during these three years. The great enemy of all progress, militarism, actually has been wounded mortally by war itself. The ideal of the making of peace expresses itself very precisely against the brutality of nations of conquest and gains little by little throughout the entire world. Despite the vicissitudes this ideal will triumph.

"While the curve of German force has sunk, the curve of the strength of the allies has risen year by year, and the entrance of the United States into the war has given it a sudden and formidable impetus. Germany's fate is determined.

"Henceforth, France, particularly can show with elation, its bounce of the last three years. Bleeding still, invaded, she is not only greater and more glorious, but she is stronger militarily and politically than on August 2, 1914. If Germany, stripped of its hegaemony, ruined of its commerce and reduced to an alliance with several groups of adventurers, today compares itself to France, it will show what three years of war have cost it."

Thousands of mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

Your Eleven Acres

One Person Must Live Off the Production of Eleven Acres

The earth has a trifle less than 17,000,000 square miles of total surface. A little over a fourth of this surface is land, 55,000,000 square miles of it. And of this 28,000,000 square miles, or a scant fraction over one-half, is soil that can be used for food production. The rest is desert, mountain range, and polar regions. A little of this might possibly be reclaimed, but not very much.

So here we have two vital facts in the practical geography of today. There are 1,600,000,000 people on the earth to feed, and 28,000,000 square miles of tillable land with which to do it. This reduced to terms which we are more accustomed to think, this means that one person must live off the production of every eleven acres, and "that's the whole world over. Don't say, "It can't be done," for it must be done or somebody will starve. In Belgium today, as for the last two years, helpless mothers watch their babies slowly starve to death before their eyes. Poland is in almost as pitiable a plight, judging from the fragmentary reports that have filtered through, and all Europe is suffering to some extent, the poor especially.—Farm and Fireside.

Fluency of Speech

The common fluency of speech in many men and most women is owing to a scarcity of matter and a scarcity of words; for whoever is a master of language and has a mind full of ideas will be apt in speaking to hesitate upon the choice of both; whereas common speakers have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them in, and these are always ready at the mouth, so people come faster out of a church when it is almost empty than when a crowd is at the door.—Swift

"Bliggins seems to pride himself on his bad disposition."

"It isn't the disposition he prides himself on. It's the fact that he's sufficiently influential to compel people to put up with it."—Washington Star.

Tasty and Satisfying

The convenient soda biscuit becomes a real treat when it's

Som-Mor Biscuit

It is quite out of the ordinary in crispness and flavor as well as in price. In Packages Only. Plain or Salted.

Another inexpensive and delicious treat—our

Vanilla Wafers

Packages only.

North-West Biscuit Co., Limited
EDMONTON — ALTA.

Magic or Blue Ribbon Baking Powber selling at 25c per tin.

DO YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY? THEN READ THIS ADVERTISMENT

We are using all of our combined business ability to serve the very best grades of merchandise at the very bottom prices. It is our intention to make our place of business so attractive to the buying public that they will readily agree that it is to their advantage to always see our merchandise and investgate our price before spending money elsewhere.

SOME REAL DOLLAR SAVERS. LOOK THEM OVER.

THREE SHOE SPECIALS

Ladies fine Vici Kid shoes, sizes 2 to 4. Selling at, per pair . . . **$4.45**

Men's heavy solid leather shoes. Double sole, selling at, per pair . . **$3.95**

Boy's solid leather shoes. Double sole. Selling at per pair . . **$3.15**

THREE GROCERY SPECIALS

Twenty-two 1 quart jars sour pickles selling at . . . **35c** each

Three pounds extra good coffee, ground while you wait, for . . . **$1.00**

Magic or Blue Ribbon Baking Powber Selling at . . . **25c** tin



CROCKERY

We have a lot of broken lines, including odd cups, plates, bowls pitchers and vegetable dishes, all on our bargain counter. To make room for a large shipment of crockery now on the way from the east, we will run special prices Friday and Saturday on all of our present stock.

2 DRY-GOODS SPECIALS

100 yds 34-in flannelette. White or colors **22c**

120 yards heavy grey flannelette shirting, yd **17c**

Ladies new fall coats, sweather coats, scarfs and cap sets, and childrens coats are on exhibition. Come and examine them



According to a law passed at Ottawa and now in force, we cannot sell any canned goods until Oct. 1st, You will find a full line of fresh vegetables here to take their place.

Preserving peaches and plums will be here for Friday and Saturday selling and the price will be right at the bottom.

Just received in stock. Men's heavy, ribbed underwear. All sizes from 32 to 48. These are now selling at, per garment . . . **$1.50**

Don't forget our big Friday and Saturday fruit specials. Everything obtainable will be here.

F. E. FRASER & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS
Wainwright

A.M.C. AT CALGARY

A knowledge of first aid to the wounded is of immense value to any citizen in every-day life. Accidents are constantly occurring on the Railroad, in the factory, on the streets of our cities, and on the farm. No one is immune from them. Many lives are saved each year throughout the land by the prompt administration of first aid. In war this knowledge of first aid is of inestimable value, and in the present gigantic struggle in Europe, hundrers of our soldiers lives are saved every week thru its agency. An opportunity to become familiar with this most useful and necessary subject is offered to all men between the ages of nineteen and forty-eight, who are physically fit, by joining the Canadian Army Medical Corps, that branch of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces which renders first aid to our soldiers wounded on the field. Men lying in "no man's land", badly wounded and totally incapacitated, are dependable on theor comrades to render first aid to them before death through locs of blood, over takes them. The work of looking after such men, and their possible removal to a place of safety is carried out by men of the C.A.M.C. usually under cover of darkness, often at great personal risk, and only with the greatest difficulty.

More men are rbuird at one to carry out the splendid work, and men to whom the idea of war in any form is repulsive, can do their bit by joining the C.A.M.C. and helping to save the lives of those who have fought and bled so that future generations may live in peace and security.

A.M.C. Training Depot No. 18, Sarcee Camp, near Calgary, Alberta, trains men for this particular work. The course includes squad and company drill, stretcher drill lectures on first aid with pactical demonstation, lectures on anatomy, sanitation and all other matters pertaining to the health of the soldier on active service.

Men fof Alberta, enlist now, show your friends that you are worthy citizens of a great Empire, ready to do omething to preserve th liberty you have enjoyed in the past. Fo further particulars or infomation write Recruiting Head quarters, A.M.C. Training Depot No 13, Sarcee Camp, Alberta.

HOUSE TO RENT—on first avenue. Apply to M. G. Cardell, Wainwright. —47-49c

LOST—Bay roan mare white face. 2 on right shoulder, front hoof split. A reward of $5.00 will be paid for information leading to its recovery. J. E. Trainer, Wainwright. —47-49

Shoot 'em !

WHAT. WHO. WHEN.

DUCKS, OF COURSE, SEPTEMBER 1ST.

Buy your ammunition here. All fresh stosk and prices that are right.

FRUIT JARS

Half-gallon size **90** cents per doz.
Quarter-gal. " **80** " " "

Anyone considering an auction sale consult

S. R. BOWERMAN

Second Avenue - - - - Wainwright

DON'T GROPE IN THE DARK

Get an "Eveready" Daylo.

These flash lights are made in Vulcanized Fiber, Enameled Metal and Nickle-plated finishes, and are fitted with Eveready Mazda Bulds and long-lived Tungsten batteries.

They are attractive in appearance, convenient to carry, and gives a brilliants light

Everybody needs one—especially convenient for motorists.

We supply them in 20 different styles.

THE RED CROSS PHARMACY CO.
Prescription - ✚ - Druggists

THE Newest Fall MILLINERY

My formal opening will occur Friday and Saturday, September 14-15, 1917.

May I have the pleasure of serving you.

Mrs. M. Wilcox,

Second Avenue Wainwright, Alberta

SNAPS IN IMPROVED FARM LANDS

160 acres of best wheat land in this district, 8 miles from elevator, 90 acres under cultivation, a snap at **$3300.**

50 foot lot on main street can be bought for **$300** on easy terms.

25 foot corner lot on Main Street for **$500** on easy terms

Half Section Land North Wainwright with 75 acres under cultivation Price $11.00 per acre. This is a snap.

160 acre improved farm North of Wainwright, good stacd proposition can be bought on easy terms. well cultivated. Price $2000.

You can insure your farm buildings at $1.10 per $100. Why take the chance of fire?

Agents, C .P. R., Hudson's Bay and all company land. WAINWRIGHT REALTY COMPANY.